

THE TIMES
1785-1985

Tomorrow

Glittering prizes
Suzy Menkes on the
bright new boom in
fashion jewellery
Waxing lyrical
How White Christmas
became the hit song
of all time
Palace panto
Miles Kingston casts
the Royal Family
in showtime roles
Try, try again
Can Oxford halt
Cambridge's run
of rugby triumphs?

Portfolio

Two winners share Saturday's
Times Portfolio competition
daily prize of £3,000, four times
the usual amount because no-
one had won for the previous
three days. Mr William Ad-
derley, of Rugby, and Miss Helen
Saunders, of Bath, each receive
£4,000. The weekly prize next
Saturday will be doubled to
£8,000 because there was no
winner at the weekend. Port-
folio list, page 22. How to play,
information service, back page.

Bob Astles returns from Uganda

Mr Bob Astles, Idi Amin's
former aide, left Kampala
yesterday after renouncing his
Ugandan citizenship and ar-
rived at Gatwick Airport with-
out a passport and announcing
his intention of publishing his
version of the events which he
says will clear him of allegations
that he was a party to the bloody
atrocities committed during the
Amin regime.

His revelations could cast
light on the murders of the
Archbishop of Lubero, Mr
Bruce McKenzie, a British
businessman, and four Euro-
pean journalists. Mr Astles
claims that the Ugandan dic-
tator ordered at least three
attempts on his life.

Temporary work trend increases

Temporary, part time and fixed
term contract work is increasing
and accounts for 1.5 million of
the work force, because em-
ployers' uncertainty about fu-
ture labour requirements. Page 2

Interest cut plea

Britain's leading monetarist has
given a warning that monetary
policy is tighter now than ever,
and economic growth is threat-
ened unless the Chancellor
takes immediate action to
reduce interest rates. Page 2

Paris bombs

Paris police believe the bombs
which exploded in two crowded
department stores on Saturday,
injuring 35, were crude incendi-
ary devices unlikely to have
been placed by organized
terrorist groups. Page 5

Cost of fraud

Company fraud is costing
British business nearly £3
billion a year and is increasing,
according to a survey by an
accountancy firm. Page 19

Vanishing haven

Changes in extradition laws to
stop Britain being used as a
haven by international criminal
gangs are to be set out in a White
Paper in the new year. Page 4

Asian club

A summit of seven South Asian
Nations meeting in Dhaka has
formed an association to pro-
mote co-operation in many
fields, including agriculture,
science and health. Page 4

Soviet Aids

Aids has reached the Soviet
Union, it is now officially
admitted, though only a handful
of cases, it is claimed. Page 4

Lendl beaten

Stefan Edberg beat Ivan Lendl
to reach the Australian Open
tennis final in which he meets a
fellow Swede, Mats Wilander. Page 23

Home News	2-4	Law Report	26
Overseas	4-8	Obituary	28
Arts	10	Parliament	30
Bridge	3	Press Bonds	33
Business	19-23	Religion	38
Cartoon	18	Sale Room	3
Crosswords	24-32	Science	18
Daily	32	Sport	23-26
Features	14-16	TV & Radio	31
Leading article	17	Theatre, etc	31
and Letters	17	Weather	32

Hurd seeks action on violence and urges TV clean-up

● The Home Secretary is calling for
tougher punishments for violent crimes and
threatening legislation to force curbs on
television sex and violence

● Mr Hurd intends to make sure that any
chief constable who feels he needs to use
plastic bullets will be able to do so

● The Government is to make another
attempt to give the prosecution the right of
appeal against sentences that it considers
to be too lenient

● Parents, teachers and the church are
being urged to write in a coalition to help
the police to fight against crime

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home
Secretary, yesterday called for
tougher punishments to be
imposed for violent crimes and
warned television broadcasters
that if they failed to curb
violence and sex on the screen
the Government could intro-
duce legislation to force them to
do so.

Mr Hurd, in his most wide-
ranging interview since he was
appointed in the Cabinet
reshuffle last September, dis-
closed that the Government was
planning another attempt to
give the prosecution the right to
appeal for a review of sentences
it considered too lenient and
made clear that he would not
allow local police committees to
prevent chief constables from
having plastic bullets if they
wanted them when dealing with
riots in the inner cities.

In the toughest government
speeches so far on television
violence, Mr Hurd told the
broadcasters to put their house
in order because of growing
public concern. "I think there is
a house to be set in order," he
said. "The concern about this is
very real and not just the Prime
Minister's."

Mr Hurd appearing on the
BBC television programme *This
Week Next Week*, was noncom-
mital about whether govern-
ment support would be offered
to the Bill introduced by Mr
Winston Churchill, Conserva-
tive MP for Daventry, to
extend the Obscene Publi-

cations Act to television and
radio, but he said that he had
sympathy for what Mr Church-
ill had in mind. They had
spoken about the Bill's pro-
posals at the weekend.

While the best answer was for
the broadcasters to make sure
their own guidelines were
effective and being enforced, if
a way could be found of
changing the law to help the
situation, "my instinct is to do
it", Mr Hurd said.

Although Mr Hurd cautioned
that "this is an area where it is
easy to have bad law", his
words are bound to encourage
Mr Churchill and his backers
that even if their obscenity Bill
is not acceptable to the Govern-
ment as it stands, it could be
used in an amended form as a
vehicle for changes the Govern-
ment believes to be desirable.

Mr Hurd is expected to ask
the Home Office to collect
evidence from the courts on the
influence on crimes of tele-
vision violence. "We are going
to have to look at this more
carefully than we have in the
past. Public concern is grow-
ing."

The Home Secretary said that
heavier penalties were needed
to combat violent crime, and
hinted at more increases in
maximum penalties. The pro-
posal made by Mr Leon Brittan,
his predecessor, which would
have allowed prosecutions to go
to the Court of Appeal over
sentences they considered too

lenient and which was rejected
earlier this year by the Lords,
was a good one, he said.

The Government would
consider whether to put the
proposal or a variation of it
before Parliament again when it
drew up the criminal justice Bill
to be introduced in the next
session. Mr Hurd said: "Some-
thing is needed. This problem is
not going away."

He had to ensure that if chief
constables wanted to use plastic
bullets they could do so, if they
felt that they needed them to
protect their men and other
citizens from the kind of attacks
that took place in the Totten-
ham riot. He hoped there would
be agreement with the authori-
ties but in the last resort the
chief constable should not be
denied.

Mr Hurd called for a
coalition of people, including
parents, teachers and the
churches, to fight against crime,
and said that it was wrong to
treat it as a partisan matter.

He attacked Labour council
leaders who, he said, were
deliberately undermining the
police. He continued: "I hope
the Labour Party will say to
those Labour leaders, particu-
larly in London, who are
undermining the police and
harassing those who work for
the police, that this is con-
trary to the Labour Party and
you cannot go on using the
Labour Party's name and
resources to do this."

Eight hurt in Durban limpet mine explosion

Durban (Reuters) - Eight
people were injured when a
limpet mine set off by guerrillas
exploded at a post office south of
Durban yesterday police said.

The blast in the industrial
suburb of Morningside injured six
Africans in a nearby vehicle and
two policemen.

Hospital sources said those hurt in-
cluded a family of five, among them
three children. They were being
treated for minor injuries. The
two policemen were in satisfac-
tory condition.

● **HARARE:** The Zimbabwe
Prime Minister, Mr Robert
Mugabe, said yesterday that
South African troops were
massing near the border
between the two countries but
his Government was prepared
to ward off any invasion.

Mr Mugabe, who returned
yesterday from visits to the
Soviet Union and Austria, told
a press conference that the
build-up of Pretoria's forces
started after a series of land-
mine explosions near the
border two weeks ago. South
Africa said the mines were
planted by guerrillas, who
crossed from Zimbabwe, and it
warned the Harare Government
that it might pursue them into
Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe said he had been
told about the South African
troop movements before leav-
ing for Moscow. He added:
"This army is well aware and to
the best of its ability has taken
precautions. We can't just say
South Africa is playing an
artificial game. It is a real game
... we must be prepared to
ward off any war."

His Government took very
seriously South Africa's threat
to invade Zimbabwe. "We can't
sit on our laurels. In fact, South
Africa has always effected its
threats", he added.

IRA steps up terror before security talks

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The inaugural meeting of the
Anglo-Irish conference will take
place within 72 hours as the
Provisional IRA attempt to
increase the momentum of its
armed struggle against
members of the security forces.

Efforts to improve cross-
border security will top the
agenda and have greater ur-
gency after a week of successful
and abortive terrorist incidents
culminating in the killing of two
police officers in Co Tyrone on
Saturday in a gun and bomb
attack.

Though the Provisional IRA
yesterday denied that its attack
on the Royal Ulster Constabulary
station at Ballygawley was
part of an attempt to wreck the
Anglo-Irish agreement, security
forces and the Government
have been prepared for an
onslaught by terrorists.

The number of people killed in
the troubles so far this year
shows a further drop on the
figures for 1984 and the
terrorists have been anxious to
take advantage of darker nights
to increase their killings in the
period before Christmas.

Since the agreement was
signed 24 days ago the Pro-
visionals have killed seven
people, increasing the danger of
retaliation by "loyalists" who
are already in militant mood
because of a consultative role in the
affairs of the province.

The terrorists are also putting
pressure on the Government by
successfully intimidating build-
ers into ending contracts with
the security forces, with the
result that troops may be used
to finish work at RUC stations
and at the new Maghaberry jail
in Co Antrim.

Unionist politicians yester-
day blamed the latest killings on
the Prime Minister and the
Anglo-Irish agreement.

Mr Ken Maginnis, official
Unionist MP for Fermanagh,
South Tyrone, alleged that
political restrictions had been
placed on the security forces
because the Northern Ireland
Office was more interested in
placating the republic's Minister
for Foreign Affairs and the
Social Democratic and Labour
Party rather than protecting the
lives of policemen and soldiers.

Continued on back page, col 2

Robert Graves is buried in his adopted land

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The poet Robert Graves,
aged 90, was buried in the little
cemetery of his adopted Medi-
terranean town of Deyá on
Majorca yesterday with the
simplicity he had requested.

His body, dressed with a
necktie and with the fami-
liar flat-brimmed cordovan hat
lying near his folded hands,
was carried into Deyá church
early on Saturday night, about
nine hours after his death, in a
simple wooden coffin borne by
three friends from the town and
three of his children, William,
Thomas and John. There an
Anglican funeral service was
held.



The Pope blessing the faithful as he enters St Peter's basilica in Rome yesterday for the closing ceremony of the extraordinary World Synod of Bishops. (Grateful Pope, page 7; Leading article, page 17)

Envoys to miss Nobel awards as row grows

By Our Foreign Staff

The Soviet co-winner of this
year's Nobel Peace Prize, Dr
Vergely Chazov, arrived in
Oslo last night amid growing
controversy about alleged in-
volvement in the condemnation
of dissident Andrei Sakharov.

The West German and
United States Ambassadors to
Norway will not attend the
presentation of the award
tomorrow to Dr Chazov and the
man with whom he shares the
prize, American doctor Bernard
Lown.

Dr Lown described the
decision of the US Ambassador
not to attend the award
ceremony as "shameful", but the
US State Department denied
that the ambassador's absence
amounted to a boycott.

At an alternative peace prize
ceremony in Oslo, British
Doctor Allan Wynn accepted a
token candle from a private
group on behalf of Soviet
psychiatrist Anatoly Koryagin,
imprisoned since 1981 for
discussing the alleged Soviet
use of mental hospitals to
incarcerate dissidents.

Dr Wynn accused Dr Chazov,
a member of the Soviet
Communist Party central
committee and a deputy min-
ister of public health, of
signing a 1973 letter which
began a Soviet campaign to
discredit Dr Sakharov.

Dr Wynn said that he would
call on Dr Chazov and Dr Lown
to set up an independent
medical commission, including
representatives from the Inter-
national Red Cross, to examine
Dr Sakharov, who, he said, was
gravely ill and lacked medi-
cation to treat him for a cardio-
vascular illness.

Dr Sakharov's wife, Yelena
Bonner, said when she arrived
in Boston for medical treatment
that she was "very anxious and
concerned" about her husband,
who lives in internal exile in
the Soviet city of Gorky.

Mrs Bonner was described
as being "very, very exhausted"
by Tatyana Yankelovich, a
daughter.

Mrs Bonner flew to the US
from Italy where she had an
eye examination. She is ex-
pected to see doctors in Boston
about a heart ailment. Her son,
Alexei Semenov, told reporters
she would try to telephone her
husband today or tomorrow.

In Moscow, the official news
agency Tass said that Dr
Sakharov was in good health
and accused Western journal-
ists of "blasphemous specu-
lation".

Liverpool Labour inquiry Party wins right to answer accusations

From Peter Davenport, Liverpool

Behind closed doors and
drawn curtain, the Labour Party
investigation into the activities
of the district party in Liverpool
got under way yesterday with
questions about intimidation
and irregularities being put to
local officials.

Leading members of the
suspended district Labour party
spent almost two hours giving
evidence to the nine-member
inquiry team at the hearing in
the city at the first-floor offices
of the Union of Engineering
Workers.

The inquiry members spent
several hours in discussions
among themselves before open-
ing the hearing and a crowd of
about 50 militant supporters,
waving placards and banners,
had gathered outside by the
time the five members of the
district party delegation arrived.

Later Mr Tony Mulhearn,
president of the district party,
emerged and said that the
inquiry team had given an
assurance that they would be
allowed to be present if any
specific charges are made and to
respond to allegations from
individuals or groups. Mr
Mulhearn also said the inquiry
was considering a request from
the district party that they be
told the identity of any individ-
uals bringing charges.

Mr Mulhearn said that no
specific charges had been
levelled so far. "They said they
were merely seeking infor-
mation as to the running and
the conduct of the DLP. We
answered those questions, in
our view, in a satisfactory way."

Mr Mulhearn said they had
denied there was any intimi-
dation or irregularities in
connection with delegates to the
DLP. "We are confident that
the position of the DLP will be
totally vindicated," he said.

Also at the first session of the
inquiry were Mr John Hamil-
ton, council leader and DLP
treasurer, Mrs Felicity Dowling,
secretary, and the two vice-
presidents, Mr Terry Harrison
and Mr Eddie Loyden, MP for
Liverpool Garston.

Mr Loyden said the main
part of the questioning had been
about the constitutional posi-
tion of the local party. He said
he had been surprised by the
moderation of the questioning.

The first evidence critical of
the DLP's activities came from
Jane Kennedy, branch secretary
of the National Union of Public
Employees. She presented a
150-page dossier detailing her
union's claim and was ques-
tioned by the team. Later she
said they had gone into great
detail about allegations of
militant activities in the city.

Bermondsey threat; photograph.
page 2

MP ousted by black candidate

By Our Political Reporter

Leaders of the campaign for
black sections in the Labour
Party were jubilant last night
after one of its most prominent
figures ousted a sitting MP as a
candidate for the next general
election.

Mr Ernest Roberts, aged 73,
MP for Hackney North and
Stoke Newington, became the
fourth victim in the present
Labour reselection round on
being defeated by Miss Diane
Abbott, a member of the
national steering committee for
the black sections. Miss Abbott,
aged 31, will be the first black
woman candidate selected for
Labour.

She scored a 42-35 victory on
the second ballot against the
veteran MP who, like Miss
Abbott, is on the far left. At the
last general election Mr Roberts
had a majority of 8,545.



Glenfiddich Pure Malt Whisky is unique among malts.
No other Highland Malt uses a single source of
pure natural spring water throughout from distilling to
bottling.
Since 1887 the waters of the Robbie Duff have en-
sured the consistent purity of taste for which Glenfiddich
is justly famous.
Glenfiddich. The pure malt.

MPs face 2-year 'link' battle

By Our Political Reporter

The Government is preparing
for a parliamentary battle
lasting up to two years on the
legislation approving the build-
ing of a Channel fixed link,
expected to be introduced next
March after the signing of a
treaty between Britain and
France.

Under a procedure expected
to be outlined in the Commons
today by Mr Nicholas Ridley,
Secretary of State for Transport,
conservation groups, individ-
uals and other interested parties
will be given opportunities to go
before select committees of the
Commons and the Lords to
state objections to the Bill as it
passes through Parliament.

The procedure, similar to
that started in 1974 before the
last tunnel plan was abandoned,
is likely to mean that the
legislation will not have been
approved until late 1986 at the
earliest, or more probably 1987.

But the "long, hard slog" that
it will involve is believed by
ministers to be infinitely prefer-
able to the holding of a public
inquiry which could, at worst,
kill the project and would
certainly delay it well beyond
the date when the Prime
Minister is keen that work
should start, the summer of
1987.

After a weekend which has
seen an apparently sharp im-
provement in the prospects of
the £2.5bn Channel Expressway
plan for a road and rail tunnel,
promoted by Mr James Sher-
wood, the American million-
naire who heads Sealink British
Ferries, Mr Ridley will empha-
size today that the Government
is still some way from a decision
and deny that a "favourite"
among the four main
contenders exists at present.

Mr Ridley will also firmly
rule out a public inquiry on the
project, which will lead Labour
to force a vote against the
Government at the end of
tonight's debate. Legislation
giving the go ahead to the
building of the link will be
introduced under the "hybrid"
Bill procedure. That means that
unlike other Bills, it does not
fall if it is not passed by the end
of a parliamentary session.

Indeed, it is almost certain that
the tunnel Bill will span part at
least of three sessions.

Apart from a skilful lobbying
campaign, a combination of
circumstances has pushed the
Expressway scheme to the fore
in recent days. Two other
contenders, the £5bn Eurobr-
idge plan and the £9bn
Euroroute scheme for a com-
bined bridge-and-tunnel, have
been opposed strongly by Kent
local authorities on environ-
mental grounds because they
involve visible structures at sea.

The £2.4bn project proposed
by the Channel Tunnel group,
involving a rail shuttle service
and backed last week by the
Commons transport committee,
is not understood to have found
great favour with ministers,
particularly Mr Margaret
Thatcher.

Continued on back page, col 6

Lawson under mounting pressure for interest rate cut by Christmas

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Pressure is mounting on Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to bring down interest rates before Christmas. Britain's leading monetarist says today that monetary policy is tighter now than ever, and growth in the economy is threatened.

City economists from the stockbrokers, Simon & Coates, back this in a report published today, in which they say that the pound's strength provides room for an interest rate cut. The high level of interest rates will be a focus also for MPs over the next few days, as they debate the Treasury's autumn economic statement.

The monetarist, Professor Patrick Minford, of the University of Liverpool, says in the *Liverpool Quarterly Economic Bulletin* that because of a "muddled and ridiculous state of affairs", we have "the tightest monetary policy we have ever had".

Professor Minford welcomes the new flexibility in fiscal policy, saying that "using asset sales for tax cuts against a background of long-term public

expenditure reform is a good way to proceed".

However, he predicts that growth in the economy will stall unless immediate action is taken to reduce interest rates.

The Commons is to debate the Chancellor's statement on Thursday, and is likely to focus on high interest rates and the use of the proceeds of privatization to finance tax cuts.

Today, the all-party Treasury and Civil Service Committee will publish its report on the statement. The committee, chaired by Mr Terence Higgins, a Treasury minister in the Heath government, is expected to argue that sharply falling inflation provides room for a steady drop in base rates from the present 11.5 per cent level.

Simon & Coates, in its report, says that the Chancellor should use the "window of opportunity" provided by the strong pound, which last week rose briefly above \$1.50, to cut rates. Oil prices have held up well over the winter, it says, and a reduction in rates would not be inconsistent with the aim of bringing down the dollar's value.

The Treasury's caution on interest rates is based partly on concern over domestic monetary conditions. Figures to be released tomorrow are likely to show between 1 and 1.5 per cent rise in broad money, sterling M3, and continued strong growth in bank lending.

Mr Lawson, mindful of events earlier this year, is anxious not to do anything to precipitate a repeat of the January sterling crisis. In addition, he told the National Economic Development Council last week he would not permit a relaxation of monetary policy that allowed excessive pay rises to feed through into inflation.

In that he is supported by Lloyds Bank. The bank's economic bulletin, published today, says that average earnings growth of nearly 8 per cent is the main danger to the Government's hopes of low inflation.

Britain's productivity is "abysmally low," the bulletin says, at only 40 per cent of that in the United States.

Sarah Hogg, page 19

Militant threat to Bermondsey fight-back

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Labour Party's hopes of regaining its long-time stronghold of Bermondsey, south London, from the Liberals are threatened by an alleged attempt by the Militant Tendency to take over the local party.

Experienced Labour supporters in the troubled constituency, lost by Labour in a 1983 by-election after an internal controversy over its left-wing candidate Mr Peter Tatchell, fear that history is about to repeat itself.

A Militant-organized campaign is seeking to install Mr John Bryan, deputy leader of Southwark council, as the Labour Party's candidate for the next general election, in preference to the soft left's Mr George Nicholson, chairman of the Greater London Council's planning committee. The selection takes place on January 26.

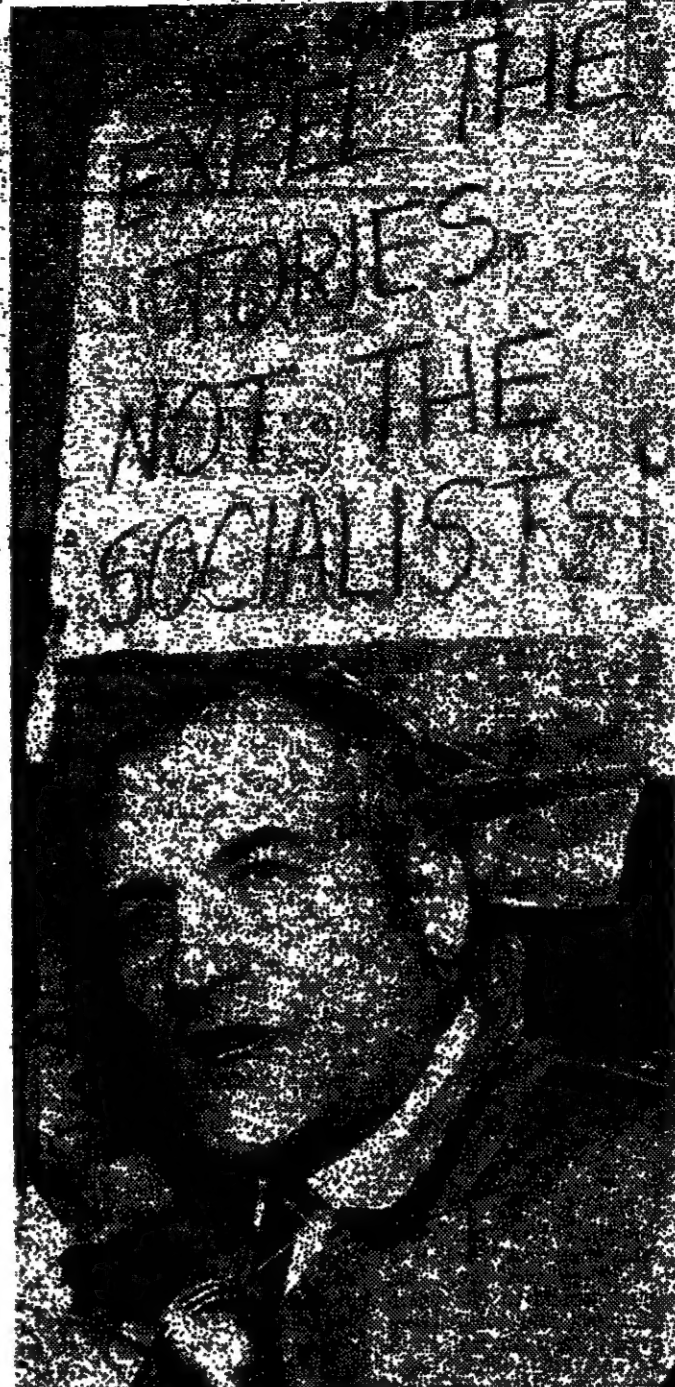
Party sources believe that Militant has targeted Bermondsey, where it is believed that four of its full-time organizers are living, as the focus of a new campaign by the Trotskyite group to extend its influence in London.

The seat was held for 60 years by Labour - until 1983 by Mr Bob Mellish, the former chief whip - before Mr Tatchell lost it to Mr Simon Hughes in February 1983. Mr Hughes held it at the general election four months later.

Militant is believed to have at least 14 supporters as members of the Bermondsey general management committee, but its effective voting strength is far greater because of its ability to encourage other far-left members to support its line.

Mr Nicholson is said to have lost support, and the hard-left's Mr Bryan to have gained it because of the GLC member's support for Mr Ken Livingstone's decision, in defiance of far-left tactics, to set a rate last year and comply with the law.

Militant's ability to win key votes in the constituency party was shown by its decision to send Mr Bryan, rather than the constituency secretary, Linda Oram, as its delegate to the annual conference this year, and by a recent vote which elected Militant supporters as



Mr Tony Mulhearn, president of Liverpool district Labour party, arriving for the Labour inquiry which opened yesterday.

the assistant secretary and vice-chairman.

Mr Tatchell, former party secretary, is still a member of the general management committee but is no longer regarded as a powerful figure in the party.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

Mr Andrew Price, aged 36, a

teacher and former local party vice-chairman, is one of three party members under investigation for alleged links with Militant.

He walked out of a special constituency executive committee meeting on Friday complaining of "a vicious kangaroo court atmosphere". Yesterday he said he had instructed solicitors to ask the local party to declare the proceedings null and void, claiming Labour Party rules for conducting the meeting had been contravened.

More people doing temporary work, MSC survey shows

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Temporary work is on the increase and now involves 1.5 million of the workforce, according to the latest Manpower Services Commission survey of the labour market.

A trend towards fixed-term contract work has emerged and more than half the jobs are part time, compared with a third of all jobs, with 75 per cent being taken by women. Most are in the service industries, including distribution and hotel and catering.

One reason for the increase in the number of people doing temporary work is employers' uncertainty about their future requirements. The MSC says that there is also the traditional need for casual and seasonal work although contract work is now seen as more important. Most of those taking temporary work had been unable to find a full-time job.

In a separate report, Youthaid, a charity which assists the results of a survey of the Youth Training Scheme, operated by the MSC, which showed that 10 per cent of unemployed school leavers refused to join one of the vocational training schemes.

Arguments put forward by youngsters for hostility to the scheme included the low level of the weekly training allowance, a fear of being exploited by employers and the absence of any firm possibility of a job at

the end of the year-long course.

Youthaid has produced a five-point plan to improve the scheme, which includes increasing the £28 a week allowance by at least £10, providing incentives to employers to keep on trainees at the end of their training, and introducing stricter controls on employers to avoid any exploitation of young people.

Mr Paul Lewis, Youthaid director, said last night: "It is cruel and untrue to say, as ministers have, that these young people are too lazy or uninterested to get work or join the YTS. They are desperate for work and it is the YTS that needs changing, not them."

Government plans to restrict pay increases of public sector workers would lead to a deterioration in services to the public as well as a worsening of pay and conditions, the TUC says in a statement today.

The TUC argues that many of the five million public sector employees have suffered a decline in living standards in recent years with the pay of some groups having fallen, compared with that of other workers, by a third over the past 10 years.

Ministers' intentions to secure pay agreements in the public sector below the rate of inflation would add to the "chaos and despondency" in the public services.

Tax law charge 'could swell self-employed'

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Britain's pool of self-employed could increase by at least 500,000, a rise of a fifth, if workers' rights to self-employment were clarified by changing the law, according to the Institute of Directors.

The institute has drafted proposals which Mr Michael Forsyth, Conservative MP for Stirling, plans to put forward as a private member's Bill. A copy of the Bill has gone for comment to Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Employment. He showed an interest in the proposal before it reached the drafting stage.

The continuing growth in the number of self-employed workers, up from 2.2 million at the end of 1982 to 2.55 million in December last year, is crucial to the improvement of the flexibility of the British labour market, according to the institute's study.

Earlier this year the institute urged the Government to encourage self-employment by offering an initial tax holiday on earnings of up to £5,000 a year.

A currency which is self-employment expansion is hampered by complex legislation and particularly the ability of the Inland Revenue to reclassify self-employed workers as employees. That can bring penal financial consequences. If the new Bill went through it would allow workers to choose self-employment status subject to a right of appeal by the tax department.

Many thousands could then be taken on by small companies because of the lower costs of employing them, while actual money earned would not be lowered, it is claimed.

The Bill would allow workers to agree with employers that they could be treated as self-employed. That would free employers from many requirements, from tax deductions and sick pay to pension schemes and redundancy.

Labour Market Changes and Opportunities: New Patterns of Work (Policy Unit, Institute of Directors, 116 Pall Mall, London SW1 5ED; £2.95).

Homosexual 'affairs' by 40% of men

Two-fifths of Britain's men - about 12 million - have had homosexual affairs, a leading AIDS researcher claims.

Professor Tony Coxon, who has headed research into the spread of Aids (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) by studying the lifestyle of non-heterosexual men, said that it was not simply a problem for the gay community.

"Homosexuals are not a self-contained group," he said on Saturday. "This behaviour is so wide-spread in the population there is no question of it being contained".

His studies show that 40 per cent of men have indulged in some kind of homosexual experience - and most of them have had such affairs for at least three years.

He compiled sex diaries of practising homosexuals in Cardiff - where he works at the university - to see how their lifestyles might increase chances of infection or the spread of the virus. A third of them had as many as 30 different partners a year, but the alarm caused by Aids has led many to keep to just one lover or indulge in safer sex.

Fertility drug offers hope in hormone cases

A new fertility drug Metrodin, has brought fresh hope to a group of women whose childlessness has resisted previous attempts at a cure. Trials reported to a meeting of 200 gynaecologists at the Royal Free Hospital, London, at the weekend, resulted in 10 in 30 giving birth.

The women suffer from polycystic "ovarian" disease, which often makes them hairy, fat and spotty, as well as causing menstrual difficulties and infertility.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Treatment for these side-effects, caused by an excess of male sex hormone in the bodies, only makes them less likely to have a baby, Dr Jean Ginsburg, senior lecturer in endocrinology at the Royal Free, who reported the trial, said.

Meridien Hotels Individual Reservations (01) 439 1244

Paris, Nice, Lyons, Tours, Athens, Milan, Oporto, Lisbon, Tunis, Mohammedia, Baghdad,

Cairo, Damascus, Palmyra, Latakia, Kuwait, Al Khobar-Dhahran, Jeddah, Abu Dhabi,

Khartoum, Dakar, Kigali, Port-Gentil, Brazzaville, Douala, Gisenyi, Luanda, Bahia, Rio,

Montreal, Houston, Boston, New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, Tokyo, Newport

Beach L.A., Hong Kong, Hong Kong Airport, Changi-Singapore, Singapore,

Colombo, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mauritius, Reunion.

Call this number for reservations at any Meridien Hotel worldwide. The international hotels with a French touch Travel companion of Air France



Lord Murray and young foot attendants with two of the 600 walkers in the annual Canterbury to London trek to raise funds for the Crisis at Christmas charity (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

No rest for Edward the Martyr

Bones of contention in a bank vault

By Gregory Neale

The bones of Edward the Martyr, English Saxon king and saint, are once again the subject of a legal, religious and historical controversy as they rest, perhaps messily, in a safe at the Midland Bank in Woking, Surrey.

The remains, discovered in 1931 during archaeological excavations at the site of Shaftesbury Abbey in Dorset, have been in the bank since last year, while monks attached to the Russian Orthodox Church outside Russia have laboured to make a secure reliquary for them at a nearby church at Brookwood.

The Orthodox Church has claimed, however, that moves are being made to prevent the bones from resting at Brookwood, returning them instead to Shaftesbury. It also emerged that the Attorney-General has asked for the bones, claiming them for the Crown.

The history of the bones is tangled. Edward was murdered in 978 and his remains, invested by the faithful with miraculous powers, interred at Shaftesbury. The abbey built on the site was destroyed at the time of Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries.

In 1931, Mr John Wilson Claridge, whose great-uncle founded Claridge's hotel in London, and whose mother owned the abbey site, found them in a lead casket while undertaking excavations. Examinations connected them with Edward who, according to legend, was stabbed in the back, then dragged to his death.

Fifty years later, and after much historical argument, Mr Claridge decided that the bones should find a home in a church where they could be the object of veneration. After approaching the Anglican and Roman Catholic authorities, he decided to hand them to the Russian Orthodox monks who promised to install them at Brookwood.

But his elder brother, Colonel Geoffrey Claridge, contended that he had part

ownership of the bones, which he believed should return to Shaftesbury, and took the matter to the High Court. There, in September last year, Mr Justice Nourse dismissed Colonel Claridge's application to prevent the bones being handed over, but ordered that, after a ceremony at the church, they be returned to a bank vault until adequate security could be agreed and ownership resolved.

New the Orthodox Church has reacted with alarm to the news that a Shaftesbury Trust has been set up in Dorset by the county, district and town councils, some of whose members hope for the bones' return.

Mr Barrie Wiggins, the county's conservation officer, said that the trust was set up in connection with the High Court dispute. It hopes to buy and preserve the abbey site. "We only, however, we were able to see the bones return to the place where Edward was buried," he said.

The trust has set up an ecclesiastical committee, to advise on the religious aspects of the site as well as the care of the bones, should they return to Shaftesbury.

That they should return would be the desire of the Crown, it emerged. A spokesman for the Attorney-General, whose office was contacted by Colonel Claridge's solicitors, said that no proceedings had begun, but representatives from all parties would be considered. "Ideally, the Attorney-General would like a compromise whereby the bones returned to Shaftesbury to be looked after on an international basis," the spokesman said.

The Orthodox Church greeted the news of the Shaftesbury Trust coolly, and dismissed the attention of the Attorney-General as "backbiting". "We have been kept in the dark at every stage of the dispute," it said.

Mr Andrew Burt, a spokesman for the church, said:

Medical task force is formed to speed heart disease research

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

A group of leading British medical specialists has formed a unique "task force" to speed research into new areas of heart disease.

Nine hospitals and research units are involved in the initiative, in which experts will work more closely together in an attempt to reduce the annual toll of 150,000 deaths. They are particularly concerned to investigate and identify hereditary risk factors in heart and cardiovascular disease.

They hope to be able to predict which individuals in the population are most at risk, and to develop screening systems which will offer them protection.

"It is now more important to understand why some people do not suffer heart attacks, in order to know how to protect those that do," Professor Jack Shillingford, who launched the project, said yesterday.

Professor Shillingford, consultant medical director of the British Heart Foundation, said that "some marvellous work" was being done by individual research groups in Britain. "But their work has been fragmented and they don't know enough about what is going on among their colleagues in related fields."

The task force, which includes clinicians, genetic engineers, immunologists and epidemiologists, will meet regularly in London and hold workshops attended by world experts.

Among the research receiving special attention is the role of Factor VII, a naturally produced blood-clotting protein which is increasingly suspected of being more important in cardiovascular disease than high levels of blood cholesterol.

Researchers at Northwick Park Hospital in west London are acknowledged world leaders in the study of Factor VII. They have produced evidence of its connection with coronary thrombosis and will publish a detailed study of the associated risks early next year.

Dr Tom Meade, the leading researcher, said: "This area has been overshadowed by the attention focused on blood fats in recent years. We believe that abnormal activity of Factor VII is probably more important, and we are working on ways to reduce that level of activity in people who are identified as at risk."

Other research is aimed at a better understanding of abnormalities in the lining of blood vessels.

Dr John Gordon, director of the Medical Research Council's vascular biology unit in London, said: "The task force will enable a much better exchange of information in this field."

Inherited risk factors are being studied by molecular biologists at the Charing Cross Sunley Research Centre in London, which will be formally opened by Princess Anne next Monday.

Dr Steve Humphries, leader of the group, said: "Defective genes are the cause of increased risk of developing a heart attack. We are trying to identify the genes involved and to develop screening tests to those people at high risk can be identified."

The unit has developed a test to diagnose familial hypercholesterolemia, or inherited high blood fat levels, a disease which affects about 100,000 people in Britain. The test is still at the research stage, but will help identify early signs of the disease in children of adults suffering from it.

"The British Heart Foundation's task force will help us to more of the patients we need to study," Dr Humphries said. "In return we hope to provide information to specialists in other areas of research."

Professor Shillingford said: "Our hope is that by finding hereditary factors which either contribute to heart disease or offer protection from it, we will be able to produce substances which reinforce the natural defences."



Studied concentration by Alan Saldhana, under-10 winner in the Save the Children Fund junior scrabble championship in London yesterday (Photograph: Ros Drinkwater).

Widow's attacker returns to school

A girl aged eight squirted bleach into the eyes of widowed pensioner, Scotland Yard claimed last night, but the girl, who is accused of waging a two-year terror campaign against Mrs Margaret Patrick, aged 63, will be back at school today, with police powerless to act.

The child, called "evil" by neighbours, is below the age of legal responsibility and cannot be charged. Mrs Patrick is still in a state of shock in St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, after the "attack" at her home in St Helier Court, De Beauvoir Estate, Shoreditch, north London. She was said to be "comfortable but stable".

Women's bridge finals draw

Seventy teams contested the British women's bridge championship for the Whitelaw Cup held in Eastbourne at the weekend (four Bridge Correspondent writes). The holders, Mrs E. Phillips Surrey team, narrowly failed to survive the qualifying sessions and of the six teams initially seeded only three managed to reach the quarter-finals.

Of those the teams captained by Mrs M. Dennison and Mrs S. Tick proceeded to the semi-finals where the draw is: Mrs M. Dennison, Mrs F. Brickwood, Mrs R. Oldroyd, Mrs S. Penfold v Mrs M. McGloth, Mrs M. Waddell, Mrs C. Currie, Mrs M. Glen, Mrs S. Tick, Mrs G. Salt, Mrs P. Murphy, Mrs Scarborough v Mrs L. Hayes, Miss M. McCarthy, Mrs J. Sutcliffe, Mrs P. Cohen.

Legion project

Work begins next week on a £70,000 project to replace the defective cooling system which led to the Legionnaires' disease outbreak at Staffordshire District hospital earlier this year. It should be completed by the spring.

Top theatre awards for comedy

The Lawrence Olivier Awards, formerly the Society of West End Theatre Awards, were presented last night to the outstanding performers of the year on the London stage. The winners were:

Comedy performance of the year: Michael Gambon in *A Chorus of Disapproval*.

Outstanding supporting role: Imelda Staunton for *A Chorus of Disapproval* and *The Corn is Green* (both NT).

Most promising newcomer in theatre: Cheek by Jawl Company for productions of *Andromachia*, *Pericles* and *Ran* at the Donmar Warehouse.

Director of the year: Bill Bryden for *The Mistral* (NT).

Designer of the year: William Dudley for *The Critic* and *The Mysterium* (both NT).

Actress of the year: Yvonne Bryceland for *The Road to Mecca* (NT).

Actor of the year: Antony Sher for *Richard III* (Royal Shakespeare Company) and *Torch Song Trilogy* (Albery).

Outstanding new opera production: *Araxes*.

Outstanding new dance production: *Pictures* (Merce Cunningham at Sadler's Wells).

Outstanding individual performance in new opera: Kathleen Battle in *Ariadne auf Naxos* (Royal Opera).

Outstanding individual performance in new dance production: Yoko Morishita in *Giselle* (Matsuyama Ballet).

Outstanding performance by actress in a musical: Patti Lupone in *Les Miserables* (RSC) and *The Cradle Will Rock* (Old Vic).

Outstanding performance by actor in a musical: Robert Lindsay in *Me and My Girl* (Comedy of the year: *Red Roses* (RSC)).

Musical of the year: *Me and My Girl* (Adelphi).

The Observer award for outstanding achievement: Anthony Hopkins in *Pravda*.

Special award for services to theatre: John Gielgud.

Chequered past of lost marble giant

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Classical marble sculptures brought to England by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, the first great English art collector, are to be sold at Christie's tomorrow after surviving an extraordinary history of neglect and admiration.

Most extraordinary is the marble relief slab of "the fallen giant" from the frieze of the great altar at Pergamon, carved around 182-165 BC.

The rest of the altar is in East Berlin and the giant was only recognized as a missing part by the brilliant detective work of D. E. L. Haynes of the British Museum.

It is thought to have been looted from Turkey by the Venetians and seen in Venice by Rubens, who borrowed the image for two paintings, "Descent from the Cross" and "Antony and Cleopatra" in the London National Gallery. The slab was acquired by Arundel in Italy. Christie's are suggesting a value of around £250,000.

Arundel built a long sculpture gallery in his house in the Strand, stretching down towards the Thames, to house several hundred classical sculptures, while others adorned the garden.

His heirs neglected them and the pieces began to slip away through gifts and sales. The Christie's group were given in 1671 by his grandson, the Duke of Norfolk, to a former family servant called Boydell Caper.

Caper took them to a pleasure ground he had opened on the Lambeth embankment called "Cupid's Gardens". They remained there neglected and forgotten until 1719 when 27 of them were recorded by engravings in John Aubrey's *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*.

This alerted two friends to their existence, John Freeman of Fawley Court, near Henley, and Edmund Waller of Hall Barn, Beaconsfield, who secured the whole collection for £75 and divided them between themselves.

The next period of neglect lasted until the early 1970s when they were rediscovered, still at the two houses, by Denis Haynes. The fallen giant had been incorporated into a circular niche in a neo-Gothic folly in the grounds of Fawley Court.

Fawley Court is now owned by Marian fathers who approached Christie's to sell the marbles.

£351,531 for Sargent

In England it is easy to forget that John Singer Sargent, the painter of late Victorian and Edwardian society, was in fact of American parentage (Huron Mallalieu writes). Naturally things are viewed differently in the United States where, like Whistler, he is seen as a favourite. If wayward, son. On Friday in New York, Christie's sold to a Californian collector an early work by him, showing a young girl gathering roses at twilight, for £351,531, against an estimate of between £47,000 and £60,000.

The sale of American paintings and sculpture from the

Extradition sought by Hong Kong

Two men appeared at a London court on an extradition warrant on Saturday, accused of being involved in a one billion Hong Kong dollar conspiracy.

Lorraine Esme Osman, aged 54, of Accia Place, St John's Wood, north London, and Mohammed Hashim Shamsuddin, aged 48, of Kaybridge Square, Paddington, west London, were remanded in custody until December 16 at Bow Street Magistrates' court.

Mr Clive Nicholls, QC, for the Hong Kong Government, which is asking for their extradition, said: "They came to this country as a haven from arrest."

No application was made for bail.

Telecom faces prices warning

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

British Telecom will be given a warning this week against setting telephone charges in a way which abuses its monopoly position.

Widespread criticism of the price increases announced recently has spurred Professor Bryan Carsberg, director general of the Office of Telecommunications, OfTel, into launching a review of BT's pricing structure. Professor Carsberg said yesterday that the review would be published at the end of this week.

The review comes at a sensitive time for the Government, which is soon to announce the pricing regime under which British Gas will be privatized in the autumn. Any changes in BT's licence only 18 months after privatization would seriously undermine, in the eyes of the City, the credibility of British Gas's licence and the chances of a successful flotation. The licence sets out the amount by which prices are allowed to be raised each year.

The City would be able to argue, with some justification, that it had been sold shares in British Telecom fraudulently, if the licence was changed at this early stage of the corporation's life in the private sector.

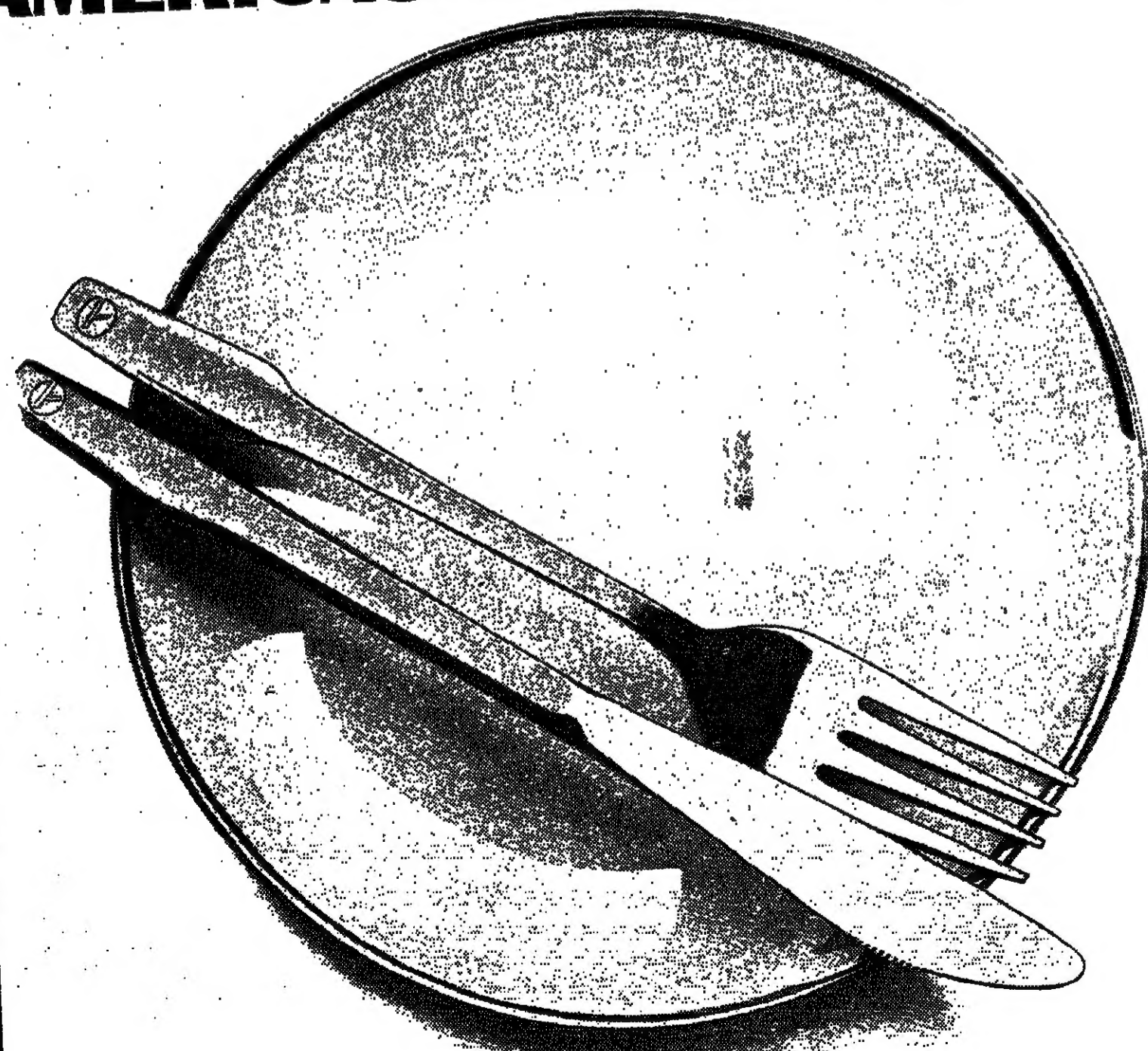
Professor Carsberg agrees but he is also sensitive to the charge that anomalies are already beginning to show in the pricing regime and that domestic telephone users are being made to shoulder heavier increases than the Government intended when BT was privatized.

The review will not attempt to change the licence but will provide pointers to the future, and strongly-worded warnings to BT about the way it is using the licence.

BT is allowed to raise its prices each year by an average of 3 per centage points below the rate of inflation. With BT earning about 19 per cent, on capital in the relevant services - not an outrageous return - it is difficult to find fault with the basic formula. What is at issue is the heavy-handed way in which BT is "rebalancing" its charges, with the effect that the cost to business users is falling while that to domestic users is rising sharply.

OfTel has calculated that the bill for a residential subscriber who is a light user of the telephone would increase by about 8.6 per cent as a result of the October tariff rises.

140 DESTINATIONS IN THE AMERICAS. CHINA INCLUDED.



BR puts trains under strain One in two expresses runs late

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Barely more than half British Rail's 5,000 express trains arrived on time one day last week.

It is a record that causes widespread inconvenience and distress to travellers, and is sharply worse than last year.

On London Midland Region during a recent four-week period only 49 per cent of expresses were on time compared with 66 per cent in the same period last year, on Southern 62 against 69, on the Eastern 57 against 68. On the Scottish and Western regions there were slight improvements, but over the whole system there was a 5 per cent deterioration between last year and this year.

British Rail is at a loss to explain it. But to the outside observer there is the inescapable impression of a railway under strain. Under pressure from the Government, British Rail is shifting from being labour to capital intensive: staff is being cut, old equipment phased out, and everywhere there is a tight financial squeeze.

On both the east and west coast main lines heavy investment promises better services by the end of the decade. But for the present the price is disruption and delay.

There are procedures for measuring lateness on British Rail. Each train is logged at signal boxes and stations and a record supplied to management first thing next day.

On old equipment, the re-

cords are made by hand; new ones record them automatically. But until next year, when a more advanced reporting system starts to be installed, there is no explanation of delays except where operating managers at area, region, or headquarters level ask for it.

To the extent that causes of delay have been analysed, they break down as follows:

35-40 per cent Mechanical and electrical (loco and rolling stock faults: engines, brakes, lights etc);

25-30 per cent Signalling and telecommunications (signal failure, electrical faults and vandalism in lineside cables and equipment);

25-30 per cent Track (broken or defective rails, buckled rails, leaves on track);

10-15 per cent Operating (station delays, sloppy staff, wrong signalling);

1-2 per cent Acts of God (suicides, accidents, level crossings).

Of these British Rail puts particular emphasis this year on autumn leaves, which apparently fell heavily, suddenly, and green, playing havoc with Southern commuter services.

Electrification of the Norwich and Edinburgh lines causes delay through men and equipment blocking track and delaying trains.

On the London to Glasgow line there has been repeated damage to track by heavy freight trains.

Another factor not openly admitted could be over working of express trains. High speed and good timing cost money. Perhaps Inter-City has been pushing too hard for shorter journey times and more intensive use of stock.

Below is a record of British Rail punctuality on Thursday last week.

PERCENT OF EXPRESSES ON TIME		INTER-CITY 125 LOCOS	
Eastern	50	No. planned	7
Midland	56	No. of failures	8
Scottish	55	No. on one loco	7
Southern	55		
Western	55		
DIESEL LOCO AVAILABILITY		PERCENTAGE OF EXPRESSES ON TIME	
No. planned	1,307	Year	46
No. short	80	1980	48
No. on restricted service through defects	135	1985	47
		1986	62
		1987	58
		1988	55
		1989	61
		1990	53-58?
		1991	
		1992	
		1993	
		1994	
		1995	
		1996	
		1997	
		1998	
		1999	
		2000	
		2001	
		2002	
		2003	
		2004	
		2005	
		2006	
		2007	
		2008	
		2009	
		2010	
		2011	
		2012	
		2013	
		2014	
		2015	
		2016	
		2017	
		2018	
		2019	
		2020	
		2021	
		2022	
		2023	
		2024	
		2025	
		2026	
		2027	
		2028	
		2029	
		2030	

At Eastern, we go to the ends of the earth for our business travellers.

First of all, we can offer you the most extensive airline network in the entire Americas.

When you arrive in Miami from Gatwick, you can choose from any of 140 destinations in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean.

And should you book Executive Class from London, we'll automatically reserve a first class seat for you from Miami to your final destination.

We've arranged our schedule so as to minimise connecting time.

It ensures that you get to where you're going as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Meanwhile, you can sample our luxury 'Golden Wings' service.

On the ground, the main benefits on offer include advance seat selection and separate check-in.

In the air, it's the only Executive Service that features china, glass and linen exclusively.

And beginning on December 15th, you'll be able to enjoy it six days a week between Gatwick and Miami.

So when you're next planning a business trip out west, come directly to Eastern.

We'll give it to you on a plate.



EASTERN
The wings of the Americas

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR LOCAL TRAVEL AGENT OR CALL EASTERN AIRLINES ON 0293 517622.

Extradition laws revision to end sanctuary in UK for criminals

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Far-reaching changes in extradition laws to stop the United Kingdom being used as a haven by international criminals will be contained in a White Paper on criminal justice in the new year.

The Government wants to update extradition laws to cope with the expansion in international crime such as drug trafficking, fraud and terrorism. It intends to relax the legal requirements which make it difficult for foreign countries to get back alleged offenders. In return, it is hoped that other countries will take steps to return British fugitives.

The main proposal is that courts in England and Wales should no longer have to be satisfied that there is a prima facie case against a defendant before ordering extradition. The White Paper will say that there should also be some relaxation of the strict rules of evidence required by courts.

The proposals are based on a Green Paper published last February on which there has been widespread consultation.

That paper was drawn up because the Government felt the present law, based on the Extradition Act 1870, was out of step with present needs and arrangements in other countries.

In recent years, the number of applications for extradition has increased and the need to ensure criminals do not escape justice by crossing international boundaries has become more pressing. But the United Kingdom is one of the most difficult countries from which to secure extradition, and roughly one third of applications fail because of the inability of foreign countries to satisfy the prima facie requirement.

The White Paper may also contain a proposal that there should no longer be a list of specific extraditable offences laid down in treaties, but that extradition should apply for any offence carrying more than a one-year jail sentence, and for fiscal offences which are not presently covered.

Hurd asked to curb JPs' jail powers

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Probation officers have called on Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, to introduce measures to restrict the powers of magistrates to impose prison sentences, after the disclosure of wide discrepancies between the practices of different benches.

The discrepancies are disclosed in data covering 600 petty sessional divisions in England and Wales. Provided in response to a parliamentary question by Mr Gerry Bermingham, Labour MP for St Helens South, the evidence backs up figures in a "Spectrum" article in The Times on November 27.

The full data analysed by the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) shows big differences in the larger petty sessional divisions in the proportion of those found guilty of indictable offences being given custodial sentences. They range from 36 per cent in Rotherham to 8 per cent in west London.

The results indicate a wide discrepancy within county boundaries between magistrates courts, and across county boundaries between towns and cities with similar socio-economic make-up. There are more than 600 petty sessional

divisions in England and Wales into which each county or borough is sub-divided.

Napo says it has examined the sentencing trends in all 60 county, borough and metropolitan areas. It concludes that "magistrates in rural areas appear much more punitive than their counterparts in many cities and towns". It believes that "rural magistrates are, on the whole, less aware of the complex causes of crime and of the effects on an offender of a period of imprisonment".

"Up to 80 per cent of Britain's offenders who have been jailed by magistrates could have been dealt with more effectively by non-custodial measures. All are non-violent petty offenders who pose no great threat to the community".

Describing the high level of discrepancies as unjust and unacceptable, Napo calls on Mr Hurd to consider: issuing guidelines to magistrates on sentencing; measures reducing the maximum sentence that can be imposed by a magistrate to three months; the current average; and abolishing the power of magistrates to use imprisonment for some petty offences.

Reservoir threat to island TV setting

Plans for a new reservoir in Jersey have led to the island's hardest fought environmental battle. But as HUGH CLAYTON, Environmental Correspondent, reports in the first of two articles, the argument is about much more than the local water supply.

Bergerac is one of the most popular policemen on television. He lives in an old mill in one of the deepest and leafiest valleys in Jersey. The mill and the valley are real, even though Bergerac belongs to fiction.

If the New Jersey Waterworks Company has its way, the mill and its peaceful countryside will disappear under more than 50 feet of water. The Queen's Valley project has become the most controversial reservoir development in Britain.

"Whatever happens here, our main preoccupation will remain population," Adrian Walton explained as he stared down the steep wooded bank destined to be one of the natural bulwarks for an 80-foot dam in the water company plans.

He is on the committee of Concern, a collection of about 200 mainly professional people which is almost the island's only equivalent of the hundreds of local heritage and natural history societies on the mainland.

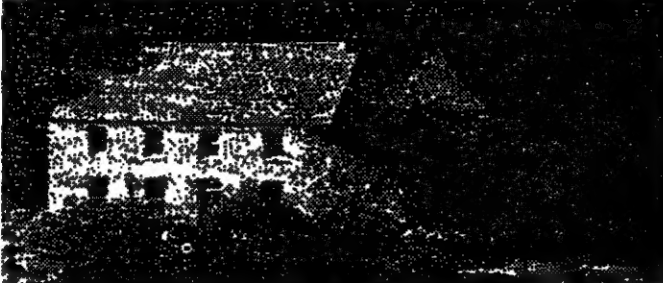
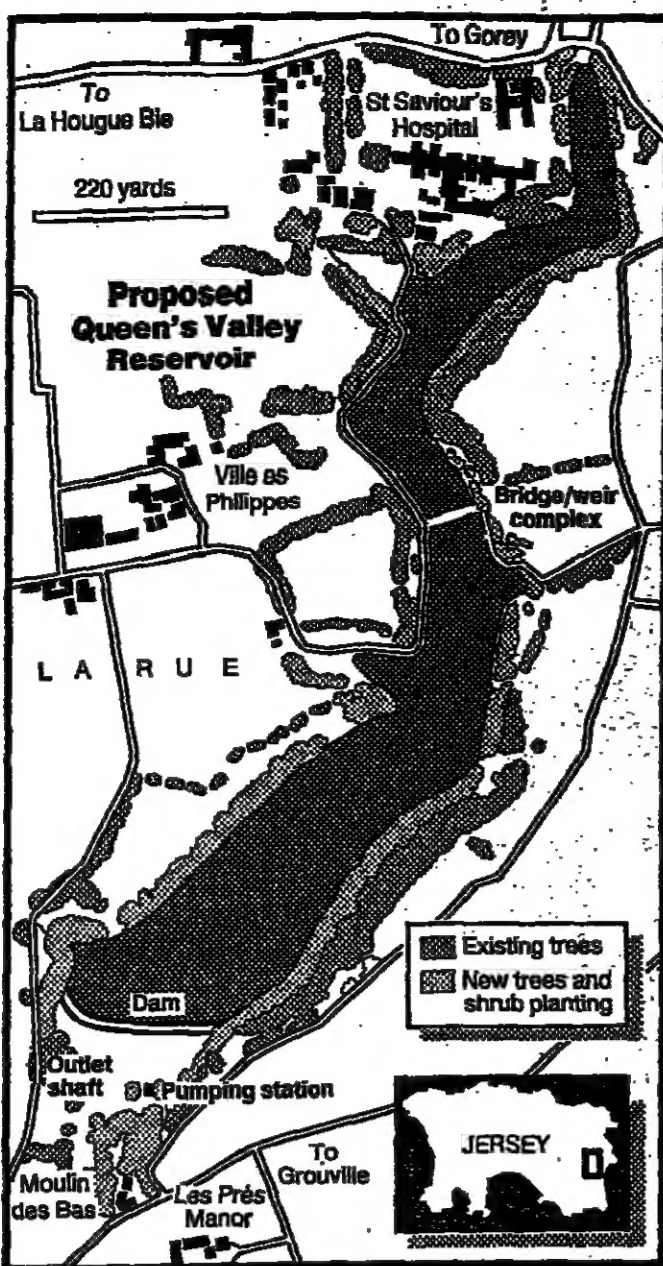
Jersey has two thirds of the population of the Isle of Wight packed into a third of the area. Income tax at 20 per cent is a popular attraction.

The population keeps edging upwards, and Jerseymen - defined as those with two Jersey-born grandparents - have declined to little more than half of the resident population.

"Housing has been a problem since the end of the last war, and we are nowhere near solving it now," Mr Walton said. "Concern has always felt that the population could be stabilized or even reduced without affecting the prosperity of the island."

The island's last investigation of water supplies ended more than seven years ago. It was done by a committee of five including Sir William Haley, a

Battle for a Jersey valley: 1



Bergerac's mill house in Queen's Valley.

former editor of The Times. It described the Queen's Valley project as "a probably unnecessary step" and became "convinced that there are better alternatives".

The States have chosen by narrow votes to flood Queen's Valley instead. Deputy Don Fillard, president of the public works committee, did not find it

odd that there would be no public inquiry. "The elected representatives of the people are there to govern the island. There has to be an adequate supply of good water, and the right way to deal with the problem is to build in Queen's Valley."

Tomorrow: The Duke of Normandy

British firm wins £5m ferry contract

A British firm has won a £5 million order from Sealink British Ferries for a multi-purpose ferry.

The order for the 1,000-passenger vessel went to Cochrane Shipbuilders of Selby, North

Yorkshire, which fought off bids from the Far East and Western Europe.

Mr James Sherwood, chairman of Sealink British Ferries, said: "We are delighted that we have been able to place this

order with a British yard. We hope that this will set a precedent.

The privately-owned shipyard is contracted to build the car and passenger ferry for delivery by March 1 1987.

Heseltine in talks on Nimrod

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence will decide within the next few days what its response will be to the latest proposals from the General Electric Company for completion of the development of the Nimrod Airborne Early Warning aircraft for the Royal Air Force.

GEC has put forward proposals for achieving an initial level of operating capability to be achieved within three years, which, it is thought, would cost the ministry about £250 million. That is a longer period and much more costly than the ministry had hoped.

The ministry's attitude will be decided at a meeting expected to be attended by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Peter Levene, Chief of Defence Procurement, Air Chief Marshal Sir David Craig, Chief of the Air Staff, and Air Chief Marshal Sir John Rogers, the RAF's Controller Aircraft.

They will try to agree a response to be put at a meeting between Mr Heseltine, Mr James Prior, chairman of GEC, and Lord Westminster, the company's Chief executive, probably late this week or early next.

The ministry appears to be confused over how best to proceed with the project, which has already cost nearly £1,000 million.

There is rapidly diminishing confidence, particularly in the RAF, in GEC's ability satisfactorily to complete the project development.

Among the options which have been discussed in the ministry, some only in a preliminary way, are to:

- Continue to try to negotiate a two to three-year fixed-price contract with GEC to finish developing the project to an interim operating standard;
- Negotiate a short-term arrangement of a few months to allow more time to see what progress is made;
- Seek to involve other companies in completing the project;
- Cancel Nimrod and buy the American AWACS aircraft of the type which is being operated by Nato.

Urgency will be added to the talks over the next 10 days as the existing contract with GEC expires at the end of the year.

Pious hopes as seven Asian countries launch regional 'poor man's club'

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

A summit meeting of the seven South Asian nations ended last night in Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh, with an association for regional co-operation launched, in a metaphor chosen by the President of Sri Lanka, Mr J. R. Jayewardene, like a ship.

Mr Jayewardene, in his closing speech, expected that the ship would soon be outfitted with cabins and hammocks, but hoped that there would be no mutinies on board.

The association, to be known as the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (Sarc), is equipped with a charter and wishes on its way with a series of pious hopes from the summit, called the Dhaka Declaration. But at present it has no secretariat.

It will be the largest - in terms of population - regional association in the world, bigger than both the EEC or Asean, and will encompass a billion individuals, among them some of the poorest people in the world. Sarc has been ironically called "the poor man's club".

Unfriendly acts used to protect trade

The seven nations - Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives - plan to cooperate under nine headings, which this summit agreed to increase to 11. The nine heads are agriculture, rural development, health and population activities (Pakistan would not agree to population control or family planning as un-Islamic), telecommunications, postal services, science and technology, transportation, meteorology and sports, arts and culture. Drug trafficking and terrorism as it affects the security and stability of the

member states have been added.

Trade has not been included as a subject for co-operation, and some of the most unfriendly acts between the countries take place in the name of trade protection. Silk saris from Bangladesh may not be imported into Bangladesh, muslim saris from Dhaka may not be taken to India, and so on. However, the military President of Bangladesh, Lieutenant General H. M. Ershad, who was the summit chairman, last night expressed the intention of the organization to take the subject up shortly.

The member governments also agreed to concert their views on the continuing discussions for a new economic order, and the improvement of the world trading order through Gatt, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The members decided to convene a ministerial-level meeting to prepare their case, and Pakistan has agreed to host the meeting.

One further new departure for the organization was to worry about the role of women in regional-level activities.

Another ministerial meeting is to be convened, this time in India, to plan a Programme of Action.

Bilateral and contentious issues have been officially ruled out of discussion in the assemblies of the association and all decisions will have to be unanimous. This will mean that it will be difficult for such foreign policy issues as Cambodia or Afghanistan to find a place on Sarc's agenda.

But at the same time there seems likely to be some time at the meetings for an increasing number of bilateral contacts. Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, for example, met both President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan and Mr Jayewardene for bilateral discussions

this weekend. Each talk took only 15 minutes, however. With General Zia, Mr Gandhi had the briefest of mentions of their joint concerns, before moving rapidly to Sarc matters, such as the role of women.

Peace initiative in Sri Lanka

Mr Jayewardene and Mr Gandhi met tête-à-tête without officials present, and were widely expected to have discussed the Indian peace initiative aimed at bringing the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamil rebels to the negotiating table.

Not everyone was happy about the way Sarc was going. The King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuk, aged 27, declared in his inaugural speech that the pace of progress had been slow, and the King of Nepal, Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, in his closing remarks noted: "Nearly all of us (were) satisfied with what we have been able to achieve so far".

When I asked President Ershad what the areas of dissatisfaction indicated by the King's phrase had been, an aide brought him a copy of the King's speech. In this copy, I note that the word "nearly" has been deleted", the President said.

The summit delegations were concerned that the impetus given to the new organization should not be lost and accordingly agreed to double the frequency of summit meetings in the future. They will now meet every year instead of biennially as originally planned. The next summit will take place in autumn next year in Delhi. The one following will be in Thimpu, capital of Bhutan.

Albanian network exposed

Police round-up in Kosovo region

From Dena Trevisan, Belgrade

Fifty ethnic Albanians said to have belonged to an underground organization centred in the Kosovo region, but with a network reaching to other parts of the country, will soon be put on trial. Announcing the discovery of the group, the authorities said its aim was to set up an ethnically pure Kosovo. It had engaged in acts of sabotage and recruited followers and published pamphlets, as well as maintaining links with Albanian exiles abroad.

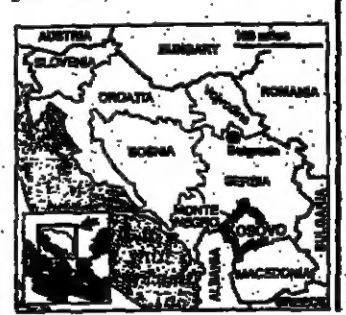
The police had also found arms and ammunition supplied from abroad, and the organization had a political programme which included terrorist raids, intimidation of the Serbs, and establishing secret channels for escape from the country.

Since the riots in the Kosovo region four years ago, there had been no public demonstrations. But as police control remained tight, Albanian nationalists had gone underground, changing their methods and working under strict secrecy, leaving the impression that the leaders were still at large.

In fact, more than 3,000 ethnic Albanians have been tried in the past four years for nationalist activities, including terrorism and sabotage, and only last year it was officially disclosed that 16 underground organizations had been uncovered and nearly 400 of their members had been tried.

Obviously, Yugoslavia is faced with the Albanian ethnic problem for many years to come. Despite the Government's efforts to stop the exodus of Serbs from the region, it continues at a rate of several thousand annually. Over the past three years 17,000 have left.

Often the decision to leave is taken under psychological rather than physical pressure, though complaints of physical pressure are frequent, and the Government seems helpless to prevent it.



Eastern bloc envoys face travel curbs

Washington - The United States has told Eastern bloc European countries that their diplomats' rights to travel in the US will be tightened if any of their nationals are found spying in areas closed to Soviet citizens.

The warning follows the recent spate of spy revelations involving the US. Rozanne Ridgway Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs said: "Clearly Moscow's East European allies do involve themselves as surrogates for the Soviet Union in the illegal acquisition of intelligence."

Lange makes concession on nuclear ship visits

From Richard Long, Wellington

The New Zealand Government confirmed last night that it had made another concession in its attempt to make its anti-nuclear legislation more palatable to the British and American governments.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer, said the Government would keep secret the names of any British or American warships refused entry to New Zealand ports on the grounds that they were thought to be carrying nuclear weapons.

This follows other con-

cessions which include: The dropping of a court review provision under which anyone disagreeing with a decision to allow entry to a particular vessel could challenge the basis of the decision. In court, and the removal of constitutional requirements for the Ministry of Defence and the Intelligence Council to supply reports to the consultative committee, headed by the Prime Minister, Mr David Lange.

Mr Lange said that would avoid telegraphing the armed state of individual ships.

Aids finds its way to Soviet Union

By Christopher Walker, Moscow

After months of rumour, the Soviet authorities have publicly conceded that Aids (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) has been recorded in a small number of cases in the Soviet Union.

The disclosure came in the official paper *Sovetskaya Kultura* in an interview with a leading virologist professor V M Zhdanov. It followed growing coverage of the subject in the Soviet media and a flat denial only two months ago by a Deputy Minister of Health that any cases had been registered in the Soviet Union.

In his lengthy interview on the disease, known in Russian by the initials SPID, the professor said that 14,000 cases had been diagnosed in the United States and 1,300 in Europe. "I am often asked about our own country," he

added. "I will say that we have registered an extremely insignificant quantity of cases of the manifestation of the disease; fewer than the fingers on your hands."

Introducing the interview, the mass-circulation paper acknowledged increasing public interest in the disease. It quoted letters from readers who wanted to know if it might destroy mankind and if it was true that there were "anonymous" reported cases in Russia.

The professor gave no details of the individual cases in a country where homosexuality is still outlawed and drug addiction a rarity. He told of attempts to develop a vaccine, saying that such an antidote would be found in the west, and "if necessary" in the Soviet Union.

Kremlin-watchers noted that

the tone of the interview was less inflammatory and more detailed and scientific than the articles which have appeared here before. The official line is that the spread of Aids can mainly be attributed to western decadence.

In the detail published two months ago, Mr Pyotr Baryzov, a Deputy Minister of Health, wrote in another paper: "The whole point is that this disease is largely social because it is linked with sexual dissoluteness which is, alas, tolerated in certain in the west, but which is unnatural for our society."

The professor, director of the Virology Institute of Virology, said the disease had first been diagnosed in 1981 and that it originated in monkeys living in Central Africa.

CHILDREN IN DANGER CAMPAIGN

WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU GAVE TO CHILDREN OTHER THAN YOUR OWN?

Look at your own children, whatever their age, and you are probably grateful for their wellbeing. Hopefully, they are not on drugs, are not subject to physical assault, not handicapped in mind or body. And you are probably not on the poverty line.

This is a direct appeal to fortunate parents. It says that hundreds of thousands of children are less fortunate than your own. They are suffering, right now, every ill that society can wish on them.

As a childcare charity with 116 years experience, NCH is so concerned at the state of our country's children that we have launched a campaign called 'Children in Danger.' We are truly alarmed at what is happening.

We need your help badly. Either with a donation, or better still a gift by covenant which helps us reclaim your tax. But whether or not you

NCH

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

85 Highbury Park, London N5 1UD

If you care, commit yourself.

To: Viscount Tomypondy, Children in Danger Campaign, National Children's Home 85, Highbury Park, London N5 1UD

Please send me details of the Children in Danger campaign.

I enclose an immediate donation of £ _____ to help you in your work.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

4023

Squabble splits Marcos rivals

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Opposition attempts at unity in the Philippines collapsed yesterday, and unless a "miracle" occurs, two opposition candidates will challenge President Marcos in the February 7 presidential election, an opposition leader, Mr Salvador Laurel, said.

Mr Laurel said he would file today his presidential certificate of candidacy and said he expected his rival, Mr Corason Aquino, would soon do the same.

Until Mr Laurel's surprise announcement, prospects appeared bright of a united opposition ticket headed by Mrs Aquino, as presidential candidate, with Mr Laurel her vice-presidential running mate.

But after their eighth private meeting in three weeks, Mr Laurel said that Mrs Aquino went back on a previous agreement and refused to run under his eight-party alliance, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNDO).

"She would like me to run as her vice-president. But she is not willing to run under the banner of UNDO," Mr Laurel said, bawling an electricity blackout at a crowded press conference.

"This sudden and unexpected refusal on her part to run as UNDO candidate leaves me no choice now but to decline her offer to run as her vice-president."

He continued: "I can sacrifice myself, I can sacrifice the presidency, but I cannot sacrifice my party and my principles."

Asked what would bring the groups together, Mr Laurel answered: "A miracle."

His announcement was greeted with loud applause from his supporters, many of whom wore "Laurel for President" T-shirts.

Although Mr Laurel said his talks with Mrs Aquino had collapsed just an hour earlier,

copies of his prepared statement were distributed to reporters during his speech.

Mrs Aquino stayed away from what was meant to have been a joint press conference to announce the results of their sometimes heated negotiations. Several hours later she told reporters that it was Mr Laurel and not her who had backed off from a "previous agreement concerning the political party under which they would campaign."

"I regret that we have so far been unable to agree on the conditions under which this united team can become a reality," she said.

Mrs Aquino said Mr Laurel initially agreed to allow her to campaign under UNDO as well as Laban - the alliance of 15 political parties which drafted the widow of the murdered opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, as its presidential candidate.

Then Mr Laurel changed his mind, she said. Mr Laurel feared that a joint campaign under a UNDO-Laban banner would cost him votes as Vice-President because votes cast for her may not be cast for him.

She suggested instead the registration of both parties as a "grand coalition" to satisfy Mr Laurel and avoid legal obstacles.

Mr Laurel told newsmen that no future meetings with Mrs Aquino were planned. "She gave a flat no," he said. "I think it's too late. I've announced my presidency now. But the vice-presidency is open to her."

Mrs Aquino has said she is interested only in the presidency and her supporters say she does not wish to be Mr Laurel's running mate. An Aquino-Laurel ticket was considered the Opposition's best chance of ending the 20-year rule of Mr Marcos in elections he has called more than a year ahead of schedule.



Mrs Aquino telling a news conference she remains optimistic about a united opposition.

Guatemala poll calm as Cerezo acts like winner

From John Carlin, Guatemala City

Voting for a new civilian president in Guatemala yesterday was orderly and calm, an achievement in itself in a country where for most of the last 30 years the military have taken it in turns to take charge of government.

Army-aligned right-wing parties, of a type politically extinct in the rest of Latin America, were banished from the presidential race in a first vote last month, leaving the way clear for the decisive runoff between two centrists, the Christian Democrat, Vinicio Cerezo, and a businessman, Señor Jorge Carpio, of the Union of the National Centre.

Whoever wins - Señor Cerezo is the clear favourite - will find himself severely limited in his exercise of power according to diplomats, knowing the notoriously brutal Army will be keeping a watchful eye, ready to seize government again should the new President try to impose policies independent of their will.

In interviews at the weekend Señor Cerezo was acting as a winner. Señor Carpio More as a man who had fought a good race but knew victory would have to wait for another day.

"These elections are a triumph for the people," said Señor Carpio, who promised he would not cry fraud in time-honoured Central American fashion.

Christmas shoppers injured

Panic over Paris store bombs

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Bombs that exploded within minutes of each other in two crowded department stores in the heart of Paris at the weekend were rudimentary incendiary devices and unlikely to have been placed by organized terrorist groups, police claimed yesterday. Thirty-five people were injured in the blasts, 12 of them seriously.

Several organizations have claimed responsibility for Saturday's attacks, including the Palestine Liberation Front, the Islamic Jihad based in Beirut and the Armenian Asala group, but no claim is considered credible.

One theory is that the two bombs, consisting of a week charge placed in a can of petrol and attached to a timing device, were placed by extreme right-wing activists wanting to provoke a climate of fear and

insecurity, always profitable to the right, before the general election next March.

Police have also not ruled out some "madman" without any political cause. However, several witnesses reported seeing two men driving away fast from the scene soon after the explosions.

The first bomb went off at about 5.45 pm near the china counter in the basement of the Galerie Lafayette in the Boulevard Haussmann. There was panic as police, ambulancemen and firemen arrived to evacuate the injured and clear the store, still packed.

The confusion increased when minutes later another bomb went off on the ground floor of the Printemps store, less than 100 yards down the street. Shortly beforehand a shop assistant had received an anonymous phone call giving a warning that a bomb was about to go off.

A shop security guard was sent to examine a suspect package near the leather-goods counter. The device exploded in his face.

Fortunately, the area had already been cleared of shoppers, so the number of injured at Printemps was substantially less than at Galerie Lafayette. The 12 people still in a serious condition yesterday had severe burns.

At one point in Saturday's chaos there were rumours that two other bombs had exploded, one in the shopping arcade of the Auber Metro station, close to Galerie Lafayette, and the other in Marks and Spencer across the street, where a bomb attack last February killed one person and injured 14 others. But the rumours proved unfounded.

BAGHDAD: The Palestine Liberation Front of Abu Abbas denied any connection with the explosions.

India wants Bhopal hearings in US

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

With a remarkable admission of the inadequacies of India's labyrinthine legal system, the Indian Government is petitioning to have cases arising from the Bhopal gas disaster settled in American courts.

The petition in part amounts to a condemnation of Indian courts and an assertion that 200,000 surviving disaster victims cannot get justice in their own country.

It paints a picture of a hopeless legal morass in which

cases disappear. It says that the courts do not have the procedures and expertise to cope with mass litigation and the complexities of the Bhopal case.

More than 2,000 people died when gas leaked from the Union Carbide plant in Bhopal a year ago. Claims arising from the disaster and filed in American courts, run to billions of pounds. The development of the case is being watched closely by multi-national companies. If India succeeds in having the case heard in the US, on the ground of its own incompetence

to handle it, a legal precedent would be created.

Union Carbide argues that its Indian subsidiary was responsible for running the Bhopal plant and that the case should be heard in India.

OSAKA: Twenty-eight people were taken to hospital and about 200 took refuge in parks and public buildings in this western Japanese city when dilute hydrochloric acid leaked at the Sanwa Electric Works, which has three tanks containing the chemical, police said (Reuters reports).

Rights violations censured

UN condemns Iran and Afghanistan

From Zoriana Pysarski, New York

Spearheaded by an intensive West European initiative, the United Nations General Assembly for the first time has condemned human rights violations in Afghanistan and Iran. The two governments joined the ranks of Chile, El Salvador and Guatemala as regimes singled out for censure.

Human rights activists said the addition of Afghanistan and Iran to the list was a milestone in UN efforts to hold human rights violators accountable. The UN has been criticized for applying double standards, selectively condemning abuses in countries where it is politically convenient to do so.

Fifty-two countries voted in favour of the strongly worded resolution citing numerous allegations of human rights violations in Iran, while 22 countries voted against and 41 abstained. For Afghanistan, the votes were 75 to 23, with 33 abstentions.

The representatives of Iran and Afghanistan attacked the assembly's action as pernicious. Mr Farid Zarif, the Afghan delegate, denied that human rights violations existed in his

country and accused the West of seeking to win propaganda points. Mr Said Rajai Khorramzadeh, the Iranian delegate, said his Government would refuse any co-operation in future with the special rapporteur.

Kurds hanged: Two hundred guerrilla leaders have been hanged in Iran, according to the Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan, which has been fighting the Iranian Government for six years seeking a measure of autonomy for Iran's five million Kurds (Hazhir Teimourian writes).

TEHRAN: A bomb exploded in a sports store near the headquarters of the Iranian news agency Irna yesterday, injuring a shopkeeper, Irna said (Reuters reports).

In Riyadh, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia had talks yesterday with the Iranian Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, in the highest-level contact between the two countries since the Islamic revolution in Iran.

Mr Velayati arrived in Riyadh on Saturday hoping to mend fences with Saudi Arabia, which has been a financial and political supporter of Iraq.

Nimeiry's aide jailed for 10 years

From Gill Lask, Khartoum

The right-hand man of former President Nimeiry of Sudan has been found guilty of charges including sabotaging the national economy and breaking the Arab boycott of Israel.

Dr Bahi Omar, the only man to enjoy privileged access to President Nimeiry during 10 years as a minister, was sentenced on Saturday to 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of 5 million Sudanese pounds (about £1.4 million).

As the judge read the sentence, a smile flickered across the defendant's face, for several charges had carried the death penalty. There were gasps of disbelief from the public in court, appropriately held in the meeting hall of the monolithic Sudan Socialist Union, which was dissolved after the April uprising that overthrew President Nimeiry.

Idris, aged 53, known popularly in Sudan as "Mr Ten Per Cent", was found guilty, among other charges, of "affecting the independence of the country by helping Adnan Khashoggi to interfere directly in political and economic affairs."

The name of the Saudi tycoon appeared in a further charge, on which the defendant was found guilty of negotiating a loan from Saudi Arabia on "harsh conditions... put by Adnan Khashoggi himself."

Importing obsolete helicopters at government expense and signing bogus contracts with the huge South Korean construction company Daewoo were further charges on which Idris was convicted.

Reaction to the sentence has been one of outrage. "He took everything from this country, cried one old man close to tears. 'Yet they cut off the hands and feet of ordinary thieves.'"

Seoul MPs' sit-in ends in punch-up

Seoul, (Reuters) - Parliamentary business in South Korea has ground to a halt after violent scenes in the national assembly in which government and opposition members exchanged blows.

Some 80 deputies of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party had held a five-day sit-in, calling for passage of a 1986 national budget to be linked to discussion of their demand for constitutional changes to permit direct presidential elections.

When President Chun Doo Hwan's ruling Democratic Justice Party went ahead and voted the budget Bill without them at a two-minute meeting behind locked doors, there was uproar. Members wrestled and punched each other, and the opposition deputies then staged a 24-hour hunger strike.

Frankfurt (Reuters) - An American, Mr John Robinson, and a West German, Herr Helmut Herbst, held hostage for more than a year in the southern Philippines, arrived here yesterday from Manila after being released last week by separatist rebels.

Spanish strike

Madrid - Industrial action by air traffic controllers caused relatively slight inconvenience to passengers in Spain yesterday, since the controllers had to provide a minimum essential service. They plan to continue the strike today.

Unesco fears

Paris, (Reuters) - Unesco staff meet today to discuss possible protest action over prospects of 150 further job losses after Britain's withdrawal, bringing to 800 the total number of redundancies.

THIS YEAR OVER 360,000 PEOPLE WILL ENJOY A MONTHLY INCOME FROM NATIONAL SAVINGS.

HAPPILY, SO CAN YOU.

What 12% p.a. gross pays you every month

Investment	Average monthly income	Investment	Average monthly income	Investment	Average monthly income
£ 2,000	£ 20.00	£ 11,000	£ 110.00	£ 20,000	£ 200.00
£ 3,000	£ 30.00	£ 12,000	£ 120.00	£ 25,000	£ 250.00
£ 4,000	£ 40.00	£ 13,000	£ 130.00	£ 30,000	£ 300.00
£ 5,000	£ 50.00	£ 14,000	£ 140.00	£ 35,000	£ 350.00
£ 6,000	£ 60.00	£ 15,000	£ 150.00	£ 40,000	£ 400.00
£ 7,000	£ 70.00	£ 16,000	£ 160.00	£ 45,000	£ 450.00
£ 8,000	£ 80.00	£ 17,000	£ 170.00	£ 50,000	£ 500.00
£ 9,000	£ 90.00	£ 18,000	£ 180.00	You can hold any amount from £2,000 up to £50,000 in multiples of £1,000. Each £1,000 of Income Bonds produces an average of £10.00 a month - £120.00 a year.	
£ 10,000	£ 100.00	£ 19,000	£ 190.00		

Over 360,000 people are now enjoying a regular monthly income from their investment in National Savings Income Bonds. You too could have something extra coming in every month.

Currently you'll get 12% p.a. interest on your Income Bonds and the table above shows what this will pay you.

Enjoy life with a monthly income. The interest is sent on the 5th of each month direct to your home or your bank. It means some extra money coming in regularly to help pay the bills or simply to spend enjoying life.

Your savings are never touched. Your monthly cheque represents the interest on your investment, so you can enjoy an extra monthly income and be sure that your capital is completely safe - the cash you put in is the cash you'll get back.

High rate of interest. Income Bonds currently pay 12% p.a. gross. The rate paid may change from time to time, but it will be kept competitive. Interest is calculated on a day to day basis. It is paid in full and is subject to tax if you are a taxpayer.

Getting your money out. You need give only 3 months' notice to have any Bond repaid. And there will be no loss of interest if you've held your Bond for a year or more. (For details of earlier repayment, see paragraph 6 of the Prospectus below.)

Invest here and now. You can be sure your investment will always provide a worthwhile income - month in, month out. All you have to do is complete the coupon and send it with your cheque (payable to 'National Savings') to NSIB, Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, Lancs. FY3 9YP. Or ask for an application form at your Post Office.

It's probably the most enjoyable investment you'll ever make.

NATIONAL SAVINGS INCOME BONDS



PROSPECTUS 1 October 1984

1 The Director of Savings has authorised the issue of Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to receive and further endorse applications for National Savings Income Bonds (Bonds).

2 The Bonds are a Government security issued under the National Savings Act 1969. They are registered in the National Savings Stock Register and are subject to the Regulations relating to the National Savings Stock Register for the time being in force so far as they are applicable. The principal and interest on the Bonds will be charged on the National Loans Fund.

3 PURCHASE

3.1 Subject to a minimum purchase of £2,000 (see paragraph 4.2), a Bond may be purchased for £2,000 or a multiple of £1,000. Payment in full must be made at the time of application. The date of purchase will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

3.2 An investment certificate, bearing the date of purchase, will be issued in respect of each purchase.

4 HOLDING LIMITS

4.1 No person may hold more than one Bond, or any other person less than £2,000 or more than £50,000 of Bonds. Bonds purchased from the same person will not count towards the permitted maximum. Furthermore, Bonds held by a person as trustee will not count towards the maximum unless he is permitted to hold in his personal capacity, nor will Bonds held in trust count towards the permitted maximum of a beneficiary's personal holding.

4.2 The Treasury may vary the maximum and minimum holding limits, and the minimum initial purchase from time to time upon giving notice. It may also vary the period of notice in respect of the date of purchase and the date of receipt of the money.

4.3 Interest will be calculated on a day to day basis from the date of purchase at a rate determined by the Treasury (the Treasury rate).

4.4 Interest will be payable on the 5th day of each month. The Director of Savings may determine the date of payment of interest in respect of a Bond purchased before the expiry of 12 months from the date of purchase and the date of receipt of the money.

4.5 If at any time the Bond is held by a person who is not the registered holder, the interest will be payable to the registered holder. If the registered holder is a minor, the interest will be payable to the person named in the prospectus as the person to whom the interest is to be paid.

4.6 The Treasury may from time to time vary the Treasury rate upon giving notice.

5 REPAYMENT

5.1 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.2 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.3 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.4 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.5 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.6 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.7 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.8 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.9 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.10 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.11 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.12 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.13 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.14 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.15 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.16 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.17 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.18 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.19 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.20 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.21 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.22 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.23 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.24 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.25 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.26 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.27 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.28 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.29 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.30 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.31 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.32 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.33 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.34 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.35 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.36 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.37 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.38 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.39 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.40 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.41 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.42 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.43 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.44 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.45 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.46 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.47 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.48 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.49 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.50 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.51 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.52 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.53 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.54 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.55 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.56 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.57 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.58 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.59 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.60 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.61 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.62 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.63 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.64 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

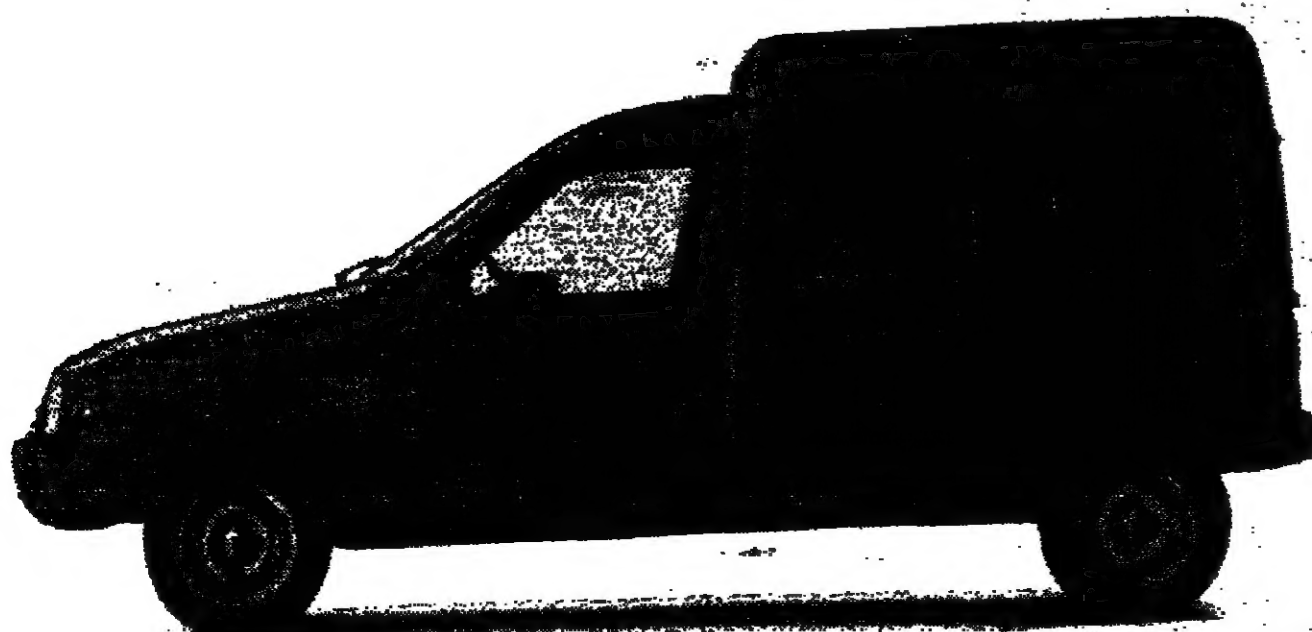
5.65 A Bondholder may claim repayment of a Bond at any time after the date of purchase. The date of repayment will be the date of receipt of the money, with a completed application form at the Bonds and Stock Office, Blackpool, or such other place as the Director of Savings may specify.

5.66 A



The £105,000 bottle of 1787 claret.

SAVE £100,835 ON VAN ROUGE FROM CHATEAU CITROËN.



THE VAN ROUGE. VAN OF THE YEAR 1985. ONLY £4,165.



VISA C15D (1769CC DIESEL) £4,165. PRICE CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS AND EXCLUDES VAT, DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA. VAN OF THE YEAR AWARDED BY TRANSPORT OPERATOR. SEE YELLOW PAGES FOR NEAREST DEALER. CITROËN CARS LTD, MILL STREET SLOUGH SL2 5DE TEL: SLOUGH 23808

The Vatican synod

Grateful Pope thanks the bishops for putting the emphasis on unity

The Pope was obviously in high spirits as he closed his special synod of bishops at the weekend with expressions of his "joy and keenest gratitude" at what the bishops had done. Indeed, they behaved in their two weeks of discussion as he must from the beginning have hoped they would.

The synod, which attracted more of the world's attention than any other Vatican happening so far, to judge by the number of journalists present, disappointed everyone who had been looking forward to a conflict.

The Pope remarked as much during the lunch he hosted on Saturday for the members of the Synod. But it was not only his

From Peter Nichols, Rome

table talk that was marked by tones of confident satisfaction. He had closed the final plenary session on Saturday morning with a speech which included not only praise for the way the bishops had worked, but also some self-congratulation.

He was particularly pleased with the synod's demonstration of "variety in unity" but he also pointed out they had been allowed to express themselves freely without this liberty proving an obstacle to unity.

He thanked everyone concerned, from the secretary-general to the Swiss guards, and even included a kind word for people in such obscure positions that he had not come into contact with them.

The Pope attended all the plenary sessions of the synod, but he remained silent to the session on Saturday morning. He made a point also of getting up and leaving the hall when a vote was taken. The voting was secret, but he wanted to avoid any impression of seeking to influence opinions.

In the course of the synod he received groups of members in private and again was more inclined to listen to than lecture them.

And during his homily at the mass in St Peter's yesterday, to mark the closing of the synod, the tone was once again one of satisfaction. The synod had been called to review the teachings of the Second Vatican Council, which finished its work 20 years earlier to the day.

"We come out of the synod," he said, "with an intense desire to spread ever wider in the body of the Church the climate of that new Pentecost that animated us during the celebration of the council and that during this last two weeks we have once more happily experienced."

After he spoke, the synod's own message, "to the people of God" was read. This document was the work of a committee of five cardinals who saw two drafts rejected before the third was approved, and understandably it did not have the same single-minded ring of the Pope's own comments.

Because the earlier drafts were rejected for excessive pessimism, the third states explicitly: "We do not fix upon the errors, confusions and defects which, because of sin and human weakness have been the occasion of suffering in the midst of the people of God."

Instead, the message spoke of the synod's firm belief "that the Church finds today in the council the light and strength that Christ has promised to give his followers in each period of history." And that was the point on which, practically everyone agreed.

As one of the participants remarked last night: "As the synod advanced, it became increasingly difficult to distinguish between conservatives and liberals or between progressives and reactionaries."



La Pasionaria, 90 today, holds a red carnation while acknowledging well-wishers in Madrid

Fabius vows to stay at his post

From Diana Geddes, Paris

M. Laurent Fabius, the French Prime Minister, sought at the weekend to bury the persistent rumours about his imminent departure from the Government by declaring that he intended to remain in his post until at least the general election next March.

Speaking at a Socialist Party meeting at Pré-Saint-Gervais outside Paris on Saturday night, M. Fabius said: "By the choice of the President of the Republic, I am Prime Minister of France. I shall continue to be so until the election and, if such is the choice of the voters and the President, after the election."

Ever since M. Fabius's unprecedented public revelations last

Wednesday of his disagreement with President Mitterrand over the visit of General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, rumours had been growing that M. Fabius would have to go. *Le Monde* even claimed on Friday that he had offered his resignation but that M. Mitterrand had refused it.

However, M. Fabius insisted on Saturday that all such talk was "pure fiction, devoid of common sense and without foundation." He had responsibilities which were much more important than "this or that personal difficulty which I may have," he said.

He emphasized the closeness of his relations with M. Mitterrand, which were "based on frankness, friendship, esteem,

respect and affection". President Mitterrand, when questioned earlier about the rumours of M. Fabius's departure, had replied: "Why should I deprive myself and the country of a good Government and a good Prime Minister with whom I enjoy a harmony of thought and action which covers almost all fields?"

The authoritative *Sofres* poll, published on Saturday, showed that M. Fabius's popularity rating plummeted 10 points last month: only 38 per cent of those polled wanted to see him play a more important role in the future, compared with 59 per cent for M. Michel Rocard and 44 per cent for M. Raymond Barre.

Leading article, page 17

Spaniards pay homage to a Civil War legend

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Madrid, the city in which she launched the most famous of Civil War slogans "No pasarán" (They shall not pass), paid homage yesterday to Señora Dolores Ibárruri of La Pasionaria, Spain's legendary woman Communist leader, on the eve of her ninetieth birthday today.

"Pasionaria" read a single banner covering the facade of Madrid's biggest indoor sports stadium, which was filled to overflowing with working-class young people, veterans of the International Brigades and representatives of nearly 100 communist parties around the world.

Seven hundred people at each of the entrances listened in the rain to loudspeakers conveying Communist fighting songs and speeches.

The homage was a rare occasion for Spaniards since the advent of democracy have striven to avoid exalting either side in the Civil War. It was perhaps more remarkable for the tolerant indifference, which the rest of Madrid showed.

La Pasionaria (Passion Flower, originally the pen name she used writing on behalf of the Asturian miners' struggles before the war) has for years taken no direct part in the leadership crisis of Spain's once influential Communist Party, now split into three factions.

A frail old lady, it is essentially her myth that is now stage-managed by Señor Santiago Carrillo, the former Euro-communist leader, and Señor Ignacio Gallego, the latest upholder of unwavering obedience to Moscow. Señor Carrillo attended yesterday, uninvited, among the rack and file.

Builder 'put bomb on airliner to kill wife'

LAS VEGAS (Reuters)

Federal agents have arrested a Texas man accused of planting a bomb in his wife's luggage so she would die in an airliner crash and he could collect more than \$1 million in insurance on her life.

The bomb went off in the cargo hold of a Boeing 727 after the aircraft landed at the Dallas-Fort Worth airport on October 30. It caused only a small fire and no injuries.

The accused man, Albert Lee Thielman, a 34-year-old builder offered no resistance when he was arrested at Las Vegas airport.

Israel frees plotters

Jerusalem (Reuters)

President Chaim Herzog of Israel has freed two Jews in an anti-Arab underground group who were imprisoned for plotting to blow up one of Islam's most sacred mosques in Jerusalem.

The group has since gained sympathy from right-wing politicians. Members said they acted in self-defence because of what they called the failure of the Government to protect Jews from Arab guerrilla attacks.

Marceau ill

Moscow (Reuters)

The French mime artist Marcel Marceau, aged 62, has undergone emergency surgery in Moscow for a perforated stomach ulcer and is recovering in intensive care. His condition is serious.

Italy's regret

Rome (AP)

The Italian Government has expressed its regret for Britain's decision to withdraw from Unesco at the end of this year. Italy intends to remain in Unesco, which it says plays an "indispensable role" in promoting science and culture.

Lennon vigil

Moscow (AP)

Soviet police arrested four people when they broke up a gathering of about 25 young people marking the fifth anniversary of Beatle John Lennon's death.

Ships ahoy

Karachi (Reuters)

Two Chinese Navy ships sailed into Karachi harbour, for the first time in the history of the two countries' navies, to be greeted by a 21-gun salute.

For a while you'll have your work cut out.

ON OUR SINGAPORE BUSINESS FLIGHT YOU CAN TAKE THE DAY OFF FROM WORK. RELAX IN SUPERB COMFORT ALL THE WAY. FOR FULL DETAILS CONTACT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR CALL AIR CANADA ON: 01-759 2636 (LONDON), 021-643 9807 (BIRMINGHAM), 061-236 9111 (MANCHESTER) OR 041-332 1511 (GLASGOW).

AIR CANADA



OFFICIAL AIRLINE VANCOUVER, MAY 2 TO OCTOBER 13, 1986.

**From Stephen Taylor
Sydney**

Mr Howard's bland and inconspicuous style appears to have become a liability, and there is even media speculation that he might be replaced before the next Federal election.

NICARAGUA

Part 1

In October, President Daniel Ortega declared a new state of

The Government insists it committed to a genuine pluralistic project. The Assembly Secretary, Sen. Rafael Solís, cited the approval by the Assembly of a Conservative-inspired reform to the



the Government's open invitation to opponents to submit their proposals for a new constitution, due to be approved by the spring. It believes that the consultation process is also

An American professor of law, Dr Arthur Kinoy, was impressed by the exercise. "They are trying to draw from all of these experiences the

Godoy. "Laws exist but they are not applied. That's the problem. The political crisis we are going through arises specifically out of a profound mistrust of the authorities."

Tomorrow: Health facilities

change policy toward the Central American countries, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said. Senior State Department officials also said that the United States would not support any resolution that would force the Central American countries to "revert to a state of anarchy or to a severe internal conflict," Haig said. "We will support a peace and co-operation agreement for the region," he said. Nicaragua obtained in the vote.

Meanwhile, in Managua, the

proved a resolution urging Contadora and the Central American countries "to persevere in their efforts" to reach a peace and co-operation agreement for the region. Nicaragua abstained in the vote. Meanwhile, in Managua,

By Jeremy Taylor

President Hoyte has made several concessions in an attempt to show that Monday's voting will be free and fair. Postal, proxy and overseas votes — all major sources of abuse in the past — have been abolished or restricted, and opposition parties have been

**From Trevor Fishlock
New York**

which were used to reduce the fine imposed in 1983. But had no credits left to offset the \$6 million fine imposed for its failure to meet the standards with the 1984 models. Most

Karachi (AFP) - Pakistan's budget deficit reached 38.3

● **Airport clash:** Pakistanis arriving at Karachi airport smashed radios and other goods in protest at new government's import bans applying to Pakistanis who have been out of the

Nothing for standing orders
After all your standing orders and

£0.00.

Not a penny for statements.
Your fully comprehensive NatWest

Not a thing.

After offering all these service for nothing, it would be foolish of us to ask you to pay something for further details.

So, the leaflet is free and you'll find it at your local NatWest.



THE ACTION BANK • THE ACTION BANK

Own up Argyll. You have a serious drink problem.

As a Distillers shareholder, you will have received an announcement from James Gulliver, Chairman of the Argyll group.

In his opinion "Argyll's high-calibre management and substantial experience in the drinks market, nationally and internationally, give us the opportunity to build Distillers and Argyll into Scotland's greatest company."

We believe this is less than the truth.

Argyll's experience in the drinks market is limited.

And they are ill-equipped to run an international company of the size and stature of Distillers.

Inappropriate marketing skills.

Argyll's background is mainly in discount retailing.

Over the years, their major success story has been the super market chain Presto.

At Distillers, by contrast, our business is concerned with image-building for major worldwide brands.

Our annual advertising and marketing budget is currently running at £92 million.

No strength in production

In March, Argyll sold their Loch Lomond distillery.

According to their annual report "the

sale reflected a policy decision to reduce investment in Scotch Whisky production."

They are left with 3 Bourbon distilleries in the U.S. And 2 whisky distilleries in Scotland.

Against this, we have 28 distilleries in Scotland alone.

Worldwide, Distillers control and run a total of 42 production centres.

Limited international experience.

88% of our drinks business at Distillers is international.

Our exports reach over 180 countries. Argyll's business on the other hand, is very much home-based.

A down-market profile in drinks.

Barton Brands is Argyll's only overseas business.

It includes a tequila which goes under the name of "Montezuma." Several Mexican beers.

And 2 Scotch Whisky brands which are hardly household names.

Little wonder that Argyll are keen to acquire from Distillers such famous names as Johnnie Walker, White Horse, Dewars, Hine, Gordons, Pimm's and Tanqueray.

Do not accept the offer.

Help us to scotch the Argyll bid now.

The Distillers Company plc.



"WHY DIDN'T YOU BUILD A ROAD ACROSS AS WELL?"

EUROROUTE GIVES US THE CHANCE TO BUILD A FIXED LINK ACROSS THE CHANNEL THAT INCORPORATES BOTH A MOTORWAY AND A RAILWAY.

IF WE FAIL TO SEIZE THIS OPPORTUNITY OUR CHILDREN AND OUR GRANDCHILDREN WILL, QUITE REASONABLY, QUESTION OUR JUDGEMENT.

THEY'LL HAVE HEARD THAT RESEARCH CLEARLY SHOWED THE CONTINUING GROWTH OF CROSS-CHANNEL TRAFFIC AND PEOPLE'S DESIRE FOR CHOICE - INCLUDING, ABOVE ALL, THE FREEDOM TO DRIVE ACROSS.

THEY'LL KNOW WE HAD THE TECHNOLOGY, TRIED AND TESTED IN SUCH SEVERE CONDITIONS AS THE NORTH SEA.

THEY'LL RECALL HOW WE HAD THE CHANCE, THROUGH

PREFABRICATED CONSTRUCTION, TO PROVIDE MANY YEARS WORK FOR 30,000 PEOPLE PARTICULARLY IN SCOTLAND, NORTH-EAST ENGLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

AND THEY'LL KNOW, TOO, THAT THERE WERE BANKS AND INSTITUTIONS IN BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETS PREPARED TO FINANCE THE PROJECT WITHOUT A PENNY FROM THE TAXPAYER.

SO, IF WE ARE TO SATISFY THE NEEDS OF FUTURE GENERATIONS AS WELL AS OF OUR OWN, WE MUST BUILD BOTH A MOTORWAY AND A RAILWAY ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

EUROROUTE IS THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY OF DOING SO.

EURO ROUTE

The best solution

London's first science park

The South Bank Technopark in London has been spawned by the South Bank Polytechnic in conjunction with Prudential Assurance, and is important on a number of counts. Most other science parks have been built on green-field sites in the suburbs and have been attached to universities.

This is the first technopark connected to a polytechnic and it is no coincidence that it should be the South Bank Polytechnic which has developed an enviable reputation as an innovative and energetic higher education establishment specialising in science, technology and engineering, and particularly in the new technologies.

Much of the credit for this and for the idea of the technopark must go to Dr John Beishon, outgoing director of the poly, who is to become director of the Polytechnic of North London. He will remain chairman of the South Bank Technopark company despite his move across the river.

Perhaps the most novel aspect of the new innovation centre is that it is devoted to the hi-tech fields of information technology and biotechnology. Christopher Price, the former Labour MP and currently pro-vice-chancellor of the South Bank Polytechnic describes it as an attempt to create a silicon valley in south London.

"There could be a science city at the Elephant and Castle," he says grandly. "A chip valley right in the middle of a derelict area of the city is poot-pooled by a lot of people but this could be the beginning of that."

The technopark is the first science park in London. (Brunel University is to open one next April.) Its director is Jeffe Jeffers and it has been funded as a commercial investment by the Prudential, Britain's biggest owner of property after the Queen and the Church of England. The first phase, being formally opened today, cost £4.5 million to build; phase two will cost £2 million. The Pru has provided the money; the poly provides technical and scientific know-how to the

Today, Geoffrey Pattie, the Minister for Information Technology, opens Britain's first inner city science park, heralding a new relationship between education and industry in reviving urban areas.

budding entrepreneurs who rent space in the innovation centre.

So far, 17 small businesses have moved into the park and two more are about to do so. That means that more than half the space is let. The enterprises cover fibre optics, robotics, biotechnology, linear chip design and computer-aided design and most of the projects are still in the research and development stage.

One entrepreneur is making a 16-plus simultaneous user microcomputer; another a microwave, a machine that welds all the components on to a control board.

Mr Jeffers expects the businesses to stay no longer than three years, for as long as it takes to produce prototypes.

Business plans must make sense

Then they will have to make it in the rough world outside with some initial help from him in finding premises.

The park is looking for good technologists to occupy the units in the modular space designed and built by Moxley Jenner and partners. Potential tenants are being turned away if their technology is not particularly interesting, or if their business plan does not make a lot of sense, or if Mr Jeffers cannot make it make a lot of sense.

The park is also rejecting applicants who have too many of the sort of problems faced by small businesses - poor management, poor management potential, or an inability to

listen or to take advice. The failure rate of start-up businesses is high and the park wants to ensure for success.

Once applicants have passed the exacting entry requirements, they will be introduced to banks or venture capital companies willing to lend money. This enables the fledgling businessmen to pay the rental and services charge at the park, and to pay themselves, and a few others, a living wage. When they are established, they get advice about business skills and are encouraged to sharpen up their business planning.

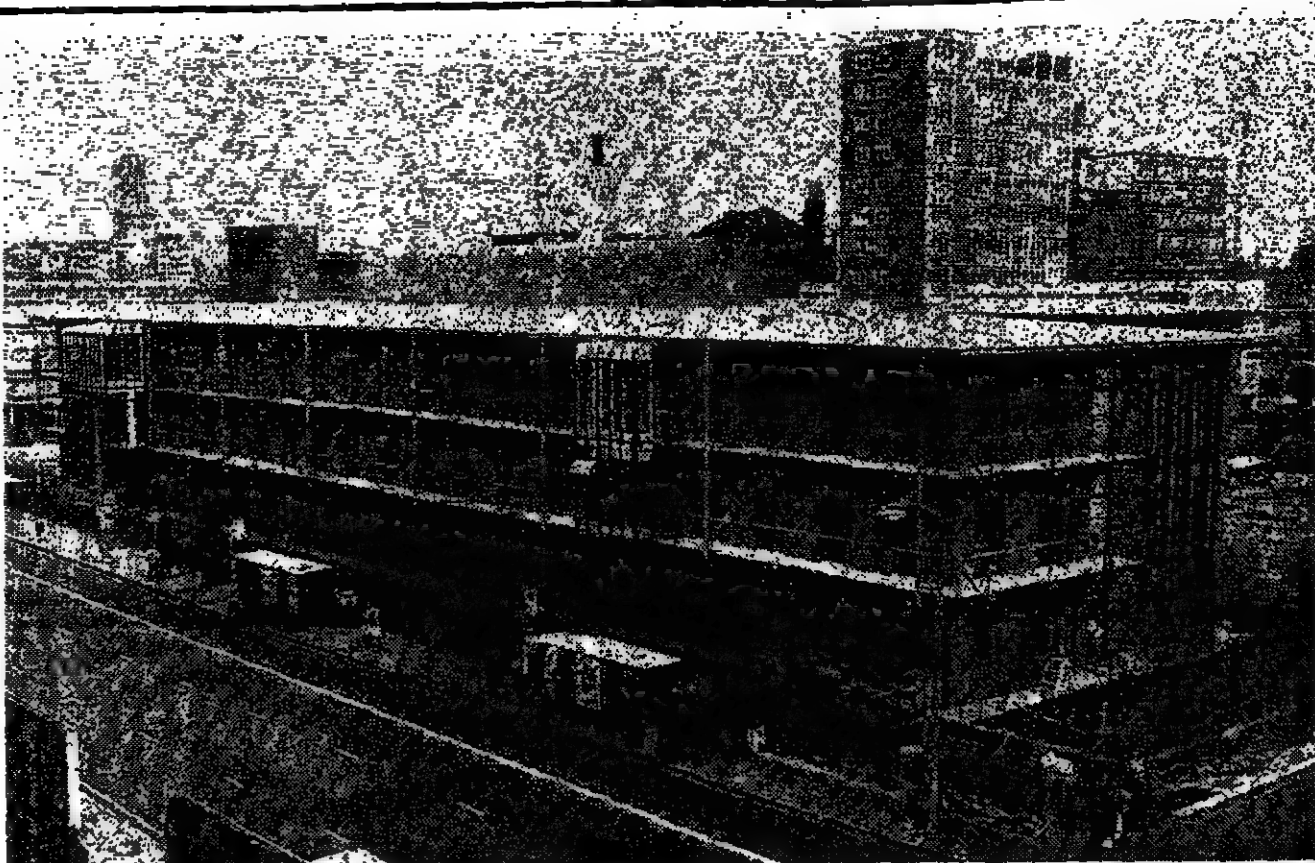
Mike Mallinson, joint chief surveyor of the Pru, who has seen the venture through from its earliest stages, says his company is interested in financing new ideas. The Pru's investment in the South Bank Technopark is part of the company's drive, as evidenced by Prutec and Pruvature, to invest in new technology.

The company's rate of return on the investment is lower than the 10 per cent which would be expected from a normal property development, but the Pru can afford to take the long view. "I could have something very special to offer," says Mr Mallinson. "It will be the place that people will want to go to because it offers a level of support that is not given elsewhere and it is linked to the City."

So the investment may turn out to be a good one. It also enables the Pru to show that it is making the kind of contribution demanded by Michael Heseltine when he was Secretary of State for the Environment after the inner city riots of 1981.

The company can claim that it is contributing both socially and educationally to a run-down area which has lost all its traditional industry. It will be a major achievement if it can help to regenerate the south London economy.

Mr Jeffers sees the park as just the beginning of a new concept - "London Science City" - whereby high tech-



South Bank Technopark at the Elephant and Castle in London. From the top, right, Dr John Beishon, Christopher Price and Jeffe Jeffers



A degree of hope, second time round

The polytechnic is one of six polys in London funded by the Inner London Education Authority. Until recently it had a fairly undistinguished record, but during the past five years it has carved out a reputation for innovative work in science and technology.

Under Dr John Beishon it has also developed a vigorous programme of continuing education, bringing higher and further education to adults who missed out on qualifications and degrees when they were younger.

Instead of concentrating on the 18-year-olds who come to a poly for a three-year degree course, the South Bank sets out to attract a large number of 20- to 40-year-olds, particularly from ethnic minorities.

The determined shift to the new technology, and to providing flexible learning opportunities for adults returning to study, has paid off. By pulling itself up by its bootstraps, South Bank has made its own future secure and made new contributions to research and to the people of south London.

Christopher Price, the pro-vice-chancellor, who becomes director of Leeds Polytechnic next term, says: "Polytechnics owe a duty to support the inner city, but it is in their self-interest to find new markets for the education they offer because as the 18-year-old population declines they have got to find reservoirs of talent."

South Bank is the only polytechnic in Britain to have benefited from every one of

the five government initiatives, channelled through the National Advisory Body for local authority higher education. That body injected extra cash for information technology, biotechnology and for the switch to science and technology subjects. This suggests it is well regarded by N.A.B.

But the strengths are not only in science and technology. Her Majesty's Inspectors commented this year on the poly's business studies courses, and there is a thriving Faculty of Education, Human and Social Studies.

Original poly founded with whisky money

Nevertheless, it is one of the largest institutions of engineering and technology in the UK with a total of more than 9,000 students on full-time, part-time and sandwich courses, making the full-time equivalents about 6,000. Staff number more than 500.

In its current incarnation, the poly is of recent origin, having been created in 1970 out of four colleges, the oldest of which was the Borough Polytechnic in Borough Road, mentioned by George Bernard Shaw in *Man and Superman*, which was established in 1892. This was one of the original polytechnics, founded with whisky money.

During the 1970s the poly was further expanded with the addition of the Brixton School of Building and the Battersea

College of Education and part of the Rachel McMillan College of Education.

It occupies a prime position at the Elephant and Castle and is within walking distance of the South Bank cultural complex, the Festival Hall, National Theatre and Hayward Gallery. There are two main sites, one at Southwark and one at Vauxhall, and two smaller buildings.

The older polytechnic building in Borough Road houses science and technology engineering and part of education, human and social sciences. The neighbouring London Road building is home for administrative studies. The other main site in Vauxhall is at Wandsworth Road where the Faculty of Built Environment is housed.

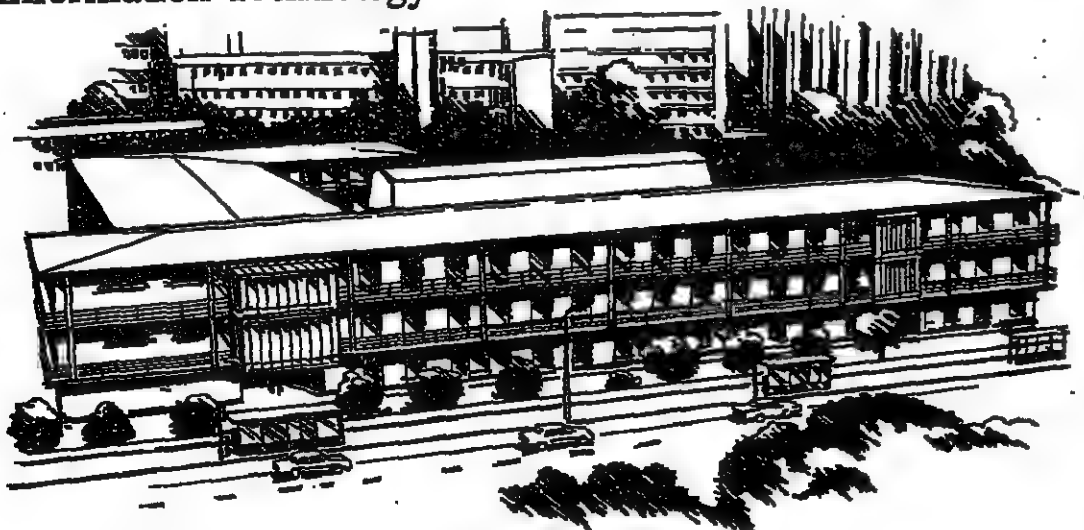
The two small buildings are in New Kent Road and at Manor House, overlooking Clapham Common. The latter is home for the grandly named Faculty of Continuing Education and houses the Open College of South London, the Inner City Centre, the Lambeth Project, South Bank Builders, the Distance Learning Unit and the Knowledge Based Systems Centre.

Run by Roger Jinkinson, the dean, this faculty is responsible for the poly's big push to enrol non-traditional students, adults who missed out on O and A levels and women in the home. It runs 18 access courses in conjunction with local further education colleges.

Continued on next page

SOUTH BANK TECHNOPARK

London's first technopark, a new centre for high technology industry, is being formally opened today by Geoffrey Pattie MP, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology.



Britain's largest institutional investor, the Prudential - together with the country's largest institute of science, engineering and technology, the Polytechnic of the South Bank - has created this exciting enterprise. It is an incubator for start-up businesses, providing a vital link between industry and the academic world - and presents a unique opportunity to rejuvenate an inner city area.

Prudential
Investing in Britain

For further details contact: J. Jeffers, South Bank Technopark Ltd.,
90 London Road, London SE1. Tel: 01-928 2900.

Science and Technology-serving London's needs

New technology does not have to destroy jobs. It can be used to create them too - and in ways that make work more rewarding, and meet social needs.

But we can't just trust to the profit motive and market forces to make sure that the wonders of new technology are actually used that way. So we shall have to do the job ourselves.

The resources we need are already to hand, in the workplaces and the communities, where the inventiveness and creativity of ordinary people can be found, alongside the needs our society ignores.

A pipedream? At the Greater London Enterprise Board we don't think so - we are going out and doing it. We have set up five 'technology networks'.

These aim to tap the skill and know-how of scientists and technologists in the research departments of London's universities and polytechnics - and link them up with groups in the community and the workplaces.

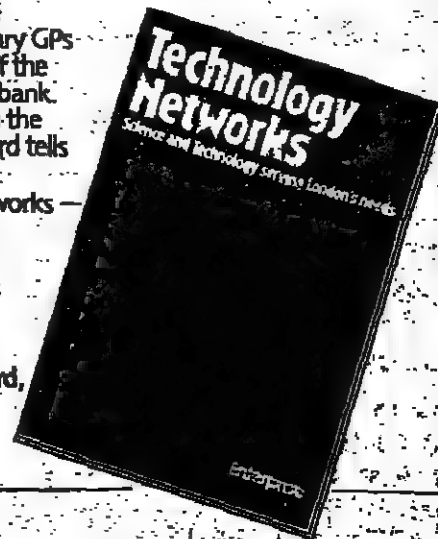
That way, unmet needs can be matched up with unused inventions. The result will be a 'product bank' of job-creating new products and services. These can be made available to workers' and management in firms where jobs are threatened: or used to create jobs in new co-operatives or private firms.

Robot arms: products for the disabled identified by their own organisations: energy-monitoring and energy-saving devices identified by tenants: computer software to make the expertise of specialists available to ordinary GPs and patients: these are some of the projects already in the product bank. Interested? A booklet from the Greater London Enterprise Board tells you more.

Copies of 'Technology networks - science and technology serving London's needs' are available (£1 each or 75p for bulk orders of 10 or more) from:

GLEB Publications,
Greater London Enterprise Board,
63-67 Newington Causeway,
London SE1 6BD.

**Greater
London
Enterprise
Board**



(SPECIAL REPORT)

SOUTH BANK POLYTECHNIC/2

Real lessons for IT students

Engineering at South Bank Polytechnic is heavily oriented towards information technology. Formed in 1983 when the over-large science and engineering faculty was split up, it has been able to reorganize its degree courses in the light of the requirements of the post-Finlston age.

This means courses are more practical and students are aware of the applications in the outside world of what they are learning.

There are four departments: electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, environmental engineering, and maths and computing. They contain 134 staff and more than 2,000 full and part-time students. Dean of the Faculty is Dr John Dubbey. There is one semi-autonomous school, the National Bakery School.

Because the poly established a reputation early on in electrical and electronic engineering, it was able to attract extra funds in the recent government cash initiative - enabling it to become even stronger in a critical area of academic innovation and expansion.

In 1982 it was given funds by the National Advisory Body for local authority higher education, for information technology work which enabled it to hire 11 members of staff and to develop an MSc course in information systems engineering. This course has been going on for three years with 70 students on it full-time each year, the majority of whom successfully completed the course.

South Bank is one of eight polytechnics to have been singled out for the Government's switch to science and technology subjects, whereby it was given 80 extra student places. Fifty of these were for postgraduate students (25 full-time and 25 part-time), more than any other university or polytechnic has been awarded, and more than the total number of places given to the university sector under this programme.

The poly received £700,000 of "switch" money, 30 new undergraduate places are being added to its degree course in electrical engineering and 50 to the Master's degree in information systems engineering.



Learning lessons in daily bread: innovative work in food technology.

Further financial help for the Master's degree has come from the Manpower Services Commission. The course is subdivided into options (which reflect current skills shortages in the country): software engineering, artificial intelligence, CAD/CAM, control and communications, and office automation. Like other faculties in the poly, engineering has a large number of part-time students.

But one of its unique features is the positive discrimination it exercises to encourage women to take up engineering. The Women in Engineering project has established a Higher National Certificate course for women only, which is a one-year full-time course in electronics. Students must have one A level in maths or physics to get on it.

The course, which is funded mainly on a grant from the EEC, has been going for two years and the young women on it (they have to be under 25) have done exceptionally well, according to Mary Ayre, the project co-ordinator. They have achieved more distinctions than the national average.

Head of the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering is Dr Agnes Kaposi, who

is thought to be the only female head of an electrical engineering department in the UK. The positive discrimination in favour of women is matched by the faculty's concern to tap the local ethnic minority community for budding engineers - hence the access course in electrical engineering.

This enables students with ability to go in one year from having no qualifications on an access course to an HND course in engineering at the poly, and then move on to a Bachelor of Engineering degree.

The Mechanical Engineering Department is distinguished for its BSc course in engineering production design, which enables students to design their own products and produce them as part of the course.

The faculty also contains the Institute of Environmental Science and Technology, formerly the National College for Heating, Ventilation, Refrigeration and Air Engineering.

The acoustics group at the poly is now the only noise and vibration specialist in south-east England. It is, for example, designing "hushers" for lorries to prevent them making so much noise.

The group also acts for local people with a noise problem on an expenses-only basis. Recently, Dr John Roberts, a principal lecturer, acted for a woman in a south London housing estate who was bothered by people making love on the floor above her. She took the local authority to court with Dr Roberts's help and successfully persuaded the council to make a false ceiling to keep out the noise.

In the faculty's maths and computing department the main feature of the work is educational. There is an MSc course in maths education, the only one of its kind in the public sector.

The engineering faculty is particularly keen on its overseas links and has an association with the City College of New York, and a collaborative agreement with the Hochschule in Bremen, West Germany, with the aim of giving students dual qualifications.

The faculty is also proud of its democratic structure. Every member of staff, for example, has a vote in the election of the dean and because they are all members of the faculty there are opportunities for them to get on to faculty committees.

A degree of hope, second time round

Continued from previous page

There are, for example, access courses in electronics and electrical engineering, languages, law, maths, science and computing, business studies, and the built environment. The access course in law is specifically for Afro-Caribbean students with no qualifications and takes 20 students a year. It has been inundated with applicants, particularly black women.

This faculty concentrates a great deal of energy on new technology, as do other parts of the poly. It runs an office technology course aimed at women at home to teach them about word processing, and electronic mail. The course is taught by a microcomputer in the home.

The Open College of South London has also just launched a Technobus, kitted out with new computer technology, to take round local colleges to give staff training. Eventually it hopes to take this bus round housing estates and factories so that local people may gain experience of the new equipment.

"We don't expect people to come to us," says Mr Jenkins. "We go out to them." A drop-in centre for microcomputing has been set up, which is self-financing, whereby local people can buy 15 hours of "hands on" experience with micros for £60. They can choose what hours they work and there is always a tutor present.

The Built Environment Faculty is unique among centres of higher education in Europe because it provides degree level courses in all the professional areas in the field, including architecture, town planning, civil engineering and estate management.

Barry Redding, dean of the faculty, says it is the only college in the UK to offer a part-time degree in building. It was the first college to offer a part-time degree in planning and a part-time degree in surveying. There are 2,200 students, half of whom are part-time, making it the faculty with the largest number of part-timers in Britain.

Of seven undergraduate degree courses, five are sandwich,

which means the faculty has a strong link with industry and the professions. This link has been cemented in the architecture department where three full-time academic jobs have been converted into 6.5 part-time posts, enabling the poly to recruit designers practising now.

Interesting research is carried out with local authorities, including one project on improving the design of housing estates to ensure the security of women living in them. A piece of consultancy work is being undertaken for Westminster Council on computer-based management systems, concerned with the repair and maintenance of buildings.

A postgraduate diploma is to be started soon on Information Technology in Built Environment - a part-time, one-year course for people in the industry who make management decisions. The idea is to teach them to appreciate the management and use of the new technology.

It is proud of its European links, organizing field trips for architecture students, and for those in town planning and building.

The administration studies faculty operates 25 courses at a range of levels and has three undergraduate degrees - law, business studies and modern languages, which are well oversubscribed. Postgraduate courses are in management, particularly public service management and finance.

Unusual features of this faculty are the strong welfare orientation in the law degree and the service management courses which attract overseas students, giving strong links with Africa. This is a major centre for the training of local authority careers officers.

About 30 per cent of students are in the education, human and social studies faculty which produces professionally trained people for a wide range of jobs in the public sector. One of its strengths is nursing and it is linked to the Wolfson School of Nursing (Westminster Hospital), the Nightingale School of Nursing (St Thomas's) and the Thomas Gray School of Nursing (Guy's).

Reaction Engineering

Design Solutions

SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRODUCT DESIGN

UNIT 1432 SOUTH BANK POLYTECHNIC LONDON SE16 1AL Tel: 01 928 2900

SWITCH ON TO SOUTH BANK POLYTECHNIC!

South Bank Courses: We offer undergraduate and postgraduate courses in subjects including engineering and technology, computing, building and related fields, many branches of the applied sciences, business, social science, nursing and education. If you can't study full-time, South Bank has part-time and short courses to fit your timetable. South Bank Research and Consultancy: Our External Funding Unit acts as a catalyst between industry and the available resources of the Polytechnic, assisting in the development of cooperative ventures with outside agencies. Services range from teaching company schemes, library facilities and research and consultancy contracts to sponsorship of VICE awards. South Bank Technopark: The Polytechnic congratulates the Prudential Assurance Company on the development of South Bank Technopark.

South Bank location: Situated in the heart of London, South Bank is easily accessible by bus, train and tube and within reach of all the city's attractions. Want to find out more? For courses phone Barbara Francis on 01-928 9989 ext. 2252. For consultancy phone Judi Buxton on ext. 2295.

South Bank Polytechnic
Teaching for tomorrow in the heart of London

PA

PA welcomes the arrival of the South Bank Technopark which heralds the dawning of a new era for new technology companies in the London area. We look forward to a long and stimulating involvement in this exciting development.

PA Management Consultants

Bowater House East
68 Knightsbridge
London SW1X 7LJ

Telephone 01-589 7050

CASTLEWORK CONTRACTORS LTD

Directors: D. G. Reynolds, C. P. Reynolds

Specialists in

**CONCRETE REPAIRS
DIAMOND DRILLING AND
CUTTING, R.P. DRILLING,
GROUTING, RESIN FLOOR
SCREEDS AND COATINGS**

We have the experience and reputation having worked for many prestigious organisations throughout the country including the Technopark

8 The Old Saddlery
College Street
Kempston, Bedford
MK42 8LU

Tel: (0234) 217941

Technology makes a better meal

Science and technology taught so that students learn how to apply their subjects to industry and research. The faculty was created at the same time as the engineering faculty and contains three departments and one semi-autonomous school, the National Bakery School.

But there has been deliberate method to the mixing of chemical engineering with applied biology and food science with physical science and technology. The reason was biotechnology.

This is an area which the polytechnic pioneered early and for which it has attracted a great deal of interest and extra funds. Bill Pay, dean of the faculty, says the poly is trying to move away from pure science into the computer-related space applications.

The degree on which faculty is the faculty will concentrate in the BSc in Physical Sciences with Computing. That degree has less to do with how to program than how to apply computers to laboratory work and industry in general.

The most interesting research, in terms of the new ground it is breaking and the amount of money it is attracting, is in biotechnology - the use of biological systems for the production of manufactured goods. The polytechnic saw early on that biotechnology was a new leading age technology (the Japanese call it the last major revolution of the 20th century) and would need trained personnel. It decided, therefore, to establish the London Centre for Biotechnology as a consortium. It is based at the South Bank Polytechnic and its director is Dr David Cox, acting head of applied biology.

He says the centre had two objectives: to carry out research and pursue further knowledge into biotechnology; but also to train both graduates and technicians needed to develop the biotechnological industries of the future and of today. One such industry is brewing, the third biggest industrial sector in the UK.

The three London polytechnics realized that they could achieve much more by pooling their resources in this area. Their enterprise was rewarded. Last year the National Advisory Body for local authority higher education announced a funding initiative in biotechnology, for which most polys applied. The only two institutions to receive the money were the London Centre and a group in Teesside.

The London Centre was awarded £115,000 for the current year, and NAB has recommended another £136,000 for next year. The money is being used for new staff, research and for staff development, and will result in

more courses and more students.

The centre has also received money for capital works - a total of £250,000 from the Department of Education and Science, which was topped up by the Inner London Education Authority to give about £300,000. Most of that sum, £200,000, has gone to the poly because it is there that scientists are developing a bioprocessing facility on a pilot basis.

The poly's old polymer laboratory, which has 4,000 sq ft of space, is being torn apart and redeveloped as a processing facility. It will be equipped with fermenters and other downstream processing equipment.

South Bank specializes in process biotechnology, resulting from its track record in food technology, chemical engineering and industrial biology. By contrast scientists at the Polytechnic of Central London specialize in genetic manipulation and microbial physiology, the white-coated, test tube end of the industry. Students at South Bank are more likely to be welding spanners.

So far Britain has not been rated that highly in the international league of investment in biotechnological research, but it is better when compared with its European partners, and institutions such as South Bank are helping to put it on the map. Dr Cox says there has been substantial spin-off of entrepreneurial companies from academic biotechnology in Britain, contrary to expectation.

One estimate has it that by the year 2000 biotechnology will have resulted in an additional market for its products of £16,000 million internationally. The poly hopes to play a part in securing some of that industry for Britain.

The poly's chemical engineering department specializes in areas such as safety, explosions, fire research, smoke and burning polymers. It has strong links with the Health and Safety Executive and with the Fire Research Station.

It has associations with industry, particularly ICI, and with overseas institutions such as the USSR Academy of Sciences with which it collaborates on vapour cloud explosions.

In the physical sciences and technology there is research into silicone polymers, medically related instrumentation and medical diagnostics. Researchers in applied biology and food science are looking at waste treatment, allergens, and processing.

The National Bakery School, founded originally in 1894, runs full-time courses as well as evening classes at sub-degree level. It has strong links with the baking industry and is beginning to do some innovative work in food technology.

Moxley, Jenner & Partners are delighted to have designed & managed the building of the Technopark for the Prudential and for the occupants - May we wish them all the greatest success in the continuing generation of profitable new jobs in 'our' building!

Ray Moxley

NS1, HOBHOUSE COURT, SUFFOLK STREET, ST JAMES'S, SW1YAHN 01 930 2721



Careers with

We congratulate the Polytechnic of the South Bank on its growth since 1970 and are proud of our strong association with the National Bakery School.

The Baker Perkins group designs, manufactures and commissions market-leading automated process plant and machinery for the food, printing, chemical and packaging industries worldwide.

We have a policy of continual investment in new products, in advanced design, in manufacturing techniques and facilities - and in people - to stay at the leading edge of technology.

Baker Perkins plc
Westfield Road, Peterborough PE3 6TA.
Telephone: 0733 261261.

Baker Perkins
ENGINEERING - THE TOTAL CONCEPT

Irvine-Whitlock Limited Building Contractors

were responsible for the construction of all brickwork and blockwork at the Southbank Technopark

Tel: 0234 651113

DENNYS BOOKSELLERS LTD

2 Carthusian Street, London EC1M 6ED

Suppliers of Medical, Technical, Scientific books to Universities, Polytechnics, Libraries and Industry worldwide.

Telephone: 01-253 5421

- 1977 Exposed steel framed building using fire engineering concepts
- 1979 Steel framed building using through deck welding technique
- 1982 Water filled steel columns for structural fire resistance
- 1984 Exposed internal steel columns with two hour fire rating at South Bank Technopark
- 1985 Glass cloth tent roof structures

Consulting Engineers
Roughton and Fenton Limited
Progress in high technology structural engineering
London 01-928-2900 Bristol 0272-211493

International terror incorporated

Yasser Arafat is known throughout the world as a guerrilla leader, yet his Palestine Liberation Organization, with assets estimated at £4 billion, more closely resembles a skilfully run multinational corporation

In Arab eyes at least, the destruction of the PLO headquarters in Tunis by Israeli bombs has increased, if anything, the Palestinians' prestige. But then the men around Yasser Arafat have never seemed to worry too much about political or military setbacks. Their main concern has always been that the organization will run out of money. "A crisis has entered our house", lamented a PLO representative in Rome recently, and his colleagues elsewhere agree - the future is gloomy, with spending far outstripping supply.

Things are probably not that bad, but the complaints reinforce the truth that, just as the PLO likes to exaggerate its political and military power, it loves to play down its real strength: its substantial economic power. Arafat may be compared in this sense to the chairman of the board of a huge financial empire - and like a multinational tycoon he jets around in a company airliner, in this case an executive jet surrendered to him by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

The PLO should soon have assets worth an estimated \$6 billion (£4 billion) and this is a conservative estimate. Every Arab setback with the exception of the 1982 expulsion from Lebanon has brought the PLO

Every Arab setback brought the PLO an increase in money

an increase in money and influence. In 1978, the year of the Camp David peace agreement, the Arabs decided at a summit in Baghdad to donate \$300 million annually to the PLO, as the only Palestinian representative, for the period from 1979 to 1989.

The money is administered by the Palestinian National Fund subordinated to the PLO Executive Committee over which Yasser Arafat has reserved for himself executive power.

The annual payments are made by the oil countries. The PLO expects for this year \$85.7 million from Saudi Arabia, \$47.1 million from Kuwait, as much from Libya, \$44.6

million from Iraq, \$34.3 million from the United Arab Emirates, \$21.4 million from Algeria and \$19.8 million from Qatar. In addition, \$70 million flows annually from a special fund destined from Palestinian occupied territories.

Only the Saudis so far have complied regularly with their financial obligations - the other oil states have to be "reminded" to pay at least part of their quota and sometimes the coaxing is of no avail, as in the case of the Libyan leader. Arafat's top aide Abou Iyad complained bitterly: "Gaddafi has blown too much money in Uganda and Chad to have any left for his Palestinian brethren".

But transfers of funds from Arab state coffers amount to only a part of the PLO revenue. A further substantial source is the voluntary contribution to be made regularly to the PLO by every Palestinian living abroad. This provides 3 to 6 per cent of income. The PLO tax brings above all a rich yield from Kuwait, where the Palestinians represent a quarter of the population.

The greatest part of the PLO wealth is managed by the PLO-controlled Arab Bank in Jordan, which owns about 20 subsidiary offices abroad, including the United States, and enjoys an excellent reputation in the banking world. The PLO bank has several times helped to straighten out the chronically deficit-ridden budget of Jordan's King Hussein.

With great skill, the PLO has invested its money through European and American banks and also put part of its financial reserve into Swiss bank accounts. The organization often uses politically unsuspecting firms: Jewish investment specialists in these centres undoubtedly help to multiply the riches of Israel's enemies.

In Jordan, the PLO's economic might can hardly be shaken. "They control 70 per cent of the economy", a Jordanian banker said. There are PLO textile factories, fruit plantations and transport companies. Driven out by King Hussein in 1970, the organization has rebuilt its



Company men? Arafat (left) and Palestinian fighters in Lebanon in 1982

power, making the ruler economically dependent on it.

Palestinian companies co-operate closely to strengthen their power. When a bank in Amman recently decided to build a new high-rise building, the PLO insisted that the construction be carried out by Palestinian firms. Otherwise, the PLO warned, it would withdraw its deposit from the bank.

Under false addresses, PLO money also flows into the Third World, particularly through the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Arab African Bank. "They rake in horrendous profits", a West German banking expert said.

An Arab diplomat said: "The PLO owns so many farms in Africa that it

could supply all Arab armies with eggs".

Profitable business, property, partial ownership of the stock of US firms: hotels and office towers in Middle Eastern capitals; a hotel and an airline in the Maldives Islands - the PLO shows a preference for the solid and profitable.

The same goes for Lebanon. Until 1982, the PLO dominated the country, not only militarily but economically. An estimated 10,000 employees toiled in PLO enterprises, from a furniture shop to a textile plant, from a steel mill to food production facilities. Beirut's refuse collection was run by the PLO. Only for the Palestinian refugees was there little money: out of political con-

siderations, this misery apparently was preserved as an indictment against Israel.

Otherwise, the PLO does not treat its men in a niggardly manner. The Amman-based PLO Office for Teaching and Education pays salaries several times higher than the Jordanians can afford for their own teachers. PLO functionaries often draw salaries from their organization four times higher than their hosts for comparable work.

In many Arab countries, the PLO maintains its own high-quality health system with hospitals and well-paid doctors and nurses. Arafat's brother, Fathi Arafat, who lives in Cairo, is the head of the Palestinian Red Crescent - the Islamic counterpart of the Red Cross. Much to the annoyance of the Egyptian health services, he has at his disposal the latest models of ambulances and mobile clinics.

Yasser Arafat likes best to spend his money, however, on buying supporters and securing his power. This at least is what his political adversaries claim in the Palestinian camps. He is reported to have recently given \$300 million to his followers in south Lebanon and in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli.

Many Palestinian leaders know how to enjoy the amenities which bundles of banknotes can provide. The high PLO bureaucracy has long eschewed the revolutionary mannerisms of its leader, such as a gun holster and head-dress. Silk suits, bullet-proof limousines, villas in the best areas are more their style.

The split in PLO ranks can be traced back to the revolution which the high-living leaders provoked among their men. According to Israeli reports, Arafat's aide, Abou Abbas, receives \$100,000 a month. The men who split from Arafat lack even money for weapons.

To be a professional revolutionary with the PLO is a career which may lead to comfort and even wealth, but at a certain risk. Suheir Muhsin, commander of the PLO group Salha, was shot by young PLO fighters in his luxurious home on the French Riviera. The murderers said, according to Radio Tripoli, they were disgusted by the man's debauchery.

Part of its reserves have been put in Swiss bank accounts

Wadi Haddad, who had specialized in bomb attacks in Israel until his death in 1978, was said by one colleague to have left his sister \$140 million. Considering such well-filled accounts, Arab insiders do not take seriously PLO moaning about its alleged financial worries.

Many observers believe such complaints are simply designed to keep alive the generosity of the PLO's friends. One Arab diplomat said: "The PLO is putting its hand in a plaster cast though it is not broken. Everybody knows a beggar is more successful when he has a plaster cast. The PLO has no need for it. It could live just from the interest rates."

Mexico's prince of print

His gold and diamond watch alone would go a long way towards paying off his country's foreign debt, but Mexican newspaper proprietor Mario Vazquez Rana says that until recently his life has been lacking in stimulus.

By his own admission, he had everything: vast wealth, international acclaim, the friendship of the great. But he needed, as he put it, an "amusement". So last month he went north of the border, floored his American competitors with a \$41 million bid and bought himself United Press International (UPI); one of the world's biggest news agencies.

The fact that UPI is in a financial shambles, having been declared bankrupt seven months ago, has served to whet still further Vazquez Rana's once-stimulated appetite. "I needed a challenge. I wanted something problematic", he says in his Mexico City office.

Don Mario, as his secretaries and bodyguards call him, is a heavily-built man who, at the age of 53, says he relishes the prospect of a 20-hour working day, as he sets out not only to restore but to expand UPI. The thought of living, literally, in his office holds no horror for him.

What Don Mario calls his "office" is in fact a series of rooms on a third floor, covering some 1,500 square metres. He has a gymnasium, a sauna and a massage room. Also a bedroom, a private cinema and a bar bigger and better stocked than any pub in London. Behind glass partitions are



Hardman: Vazquez Rana three small, immaculate gardens. Rana - and a gentle cascade soothes Don Mario's ear. In another a red and gold pendant hangs from the ceiling. The pendant is an Indian variety flown over in one of Don Mario's two Falcon jets.

"As you see", says Don Mario, in absolute seriousness, "everything in my office is simple, functional, the basics." The room where he works is the size of a tennis court. The desk has 10 telephones. The walls are covered in photographs recording his many meetings with such important people as Fidel Castro, and the Pope.

Don Mario, who has travelled to 126 countries, says he has received 47 awards from different governments.

Brought up in one of Mexico City's more run-down areas, he and his brothers built up their father's business, a small furniture shop, and converted it into one of the biggest retail chains in Mexico. His fortune made in 1976 he indulged a long-held passion for writing and bought himself a national newspaper chain.

Journalists in his flagship newspaper, *The Sun of Mexico*, claim Don Mario has made much of his \$500-million or less public projects. It is widely rumoured that he once owned a chain of hotels of ill-repute and that, today, he still has Mexico's only private concession for importing arms and explosives.

Don Mario hints that he sees UPI as a stepping-stone to bigger things. "Once you get on the train, you can't get off", he smiles. If he fails to make his mark on the international media, it will not be for lack of self-belief. "I'm a hard man," he says. "I'm an international man. I think big."

John Carlin

The best selling drink that the others can't reach

A pallid 'ladies beer' has revolutionized Britain's drinking habits in a single generation. William Greaves reports

In the saloon and public bars of the 1950s, when British chauvinism ruled supreme and where the pint of bitter was challenged only by the pint of mild, it was regarded as the most unlikely European interloper since 1066.

Even in 1967, when annual lager sales topped the million-barrel mark for the first time, traditionalists were still able to smile at its impertinence. That was a mere three per cent of beer consumption in Britain

and represented little more than five pints per head per year. This Christmas, just 18 years later, lager will account for 40 per cent of the total UK beer market.

Ever since that 1967 milestone lager's popularity graph has risen inexorably year by year. By 1974 its share had risen to 16.5 per cent, three years later to nearly a quarter.

Any supposition that British brewers are weeping into their empty tankards would however be well wide of the mark. Of all

lagers on sale in the UK, 95 per cent are brewed in Britain.

Thus, while Whitbread are busy reaching the parts only Heineken can, and also brewing Stella Artois under licence, Watneys chip in with their international-sounding stable of Carlsberg, Holsten, Budweiser and Fosters and Allied-Lyons's team of Skol, Castlemaine XXXX, Lowenbrau and Oranjeboom has a scarcely less cosmopolitan ring to it. Similarly, Courage customers are learning to wrap their tongues around Hoffmeister and Kronenbourg while Bass lets theirs off a touch more lightly with Carling Black Label, Tennents and Lamot.

Would Hoffmeister's lovable TV bear be quite so enthusiastic if he knew the beer he advertises is actually brewed in Reading and Tadcaster? And who would have guessed that the international flavours of Lowenbrau (German), Budweiser (American) and Fosters (Australian) spring from Wrexham, Halifax and Mordlake respectively?

Strangely enough Carling, the first of the foreign invaders back in 1959 and still Britain's highest-selling lager, came not from Europe but from Canada - "although far more of it is now brewed and sold here than over there", says Bass's director of advertising, Philip Sheldon.

Although Carlsberg and Kronenbourg, for instance, accurately reflect their continental origin, Grunballe and Kellerbrau do no such thing. Grunballe was arrived at, somewhat whimsically, by Greenall and Whitley, simply by inserting an "h" into the middle of Greenhall and



Above: Stella Artois and Heineken (above right), both brewed under licence by Whitbread

Left: Tennent's lager, from Bass. First brewed in Glasgow 100 years ago by Hugh Tennent

SALES

Year	1967	1974	1977	1979	1983	1984
3 per cent of total UK beer market	3 per cent of total UK beer market	16.4 per cent	25 per cent	29.1 per cent	35.9 per cent	38.9 per cent
1 million barrels	1 million barrels	14.4 million barrels	10 million barrels	12.1 million barrels	13.7 million barrels	15 million barrels
51 pints of lager per head of population per year	51 pints of lager per head of population per year	33 pints per head	10 million barrels	69.5 pints per head	69.5 pints per head	75.9 pints per head

brew he decided to change it after his son, Carlsberg, was born.

So why did the process, soon used by every other beer-producing country in the world, take so long to cross the English Channel? The answer, oddly enough, is that it didn't take all that long at all. Back in 1882 a group of German immigrants started brewing lager in Wrexham and only three years later Hugh Tennent started using bottom-fermentation at his Walspark brewery in Glasgow.

It was, however, always going to be an uphill struggle to woo the British away from their treasured ale and a delegate to the Brewer's Congress of 1886 declared solemnly "lager beer pure and simple will never become the beer of the future".

It took another 80 years to prove him wrong. But if he were abroad in the land this Christmas he would surely feel himself a stranger in Britain's supermarkets and off-licences.

So why is Britain changing its habits of a lifetime? Ken Dunjohn, of the Brewer's Society, denies that it is because of a massive advertising hype.

"Lager costs more because refrigeration is a magnificent and long storage is more expensive. Because Britain is unique in the world in that 80 per cent of all its beer is drunk on draught, it requires additional refrigeration behind the bar. The lager market in Britain was created by public demand and the huge amount of advertising is merely to establish each brewer's share of the business."

Be that as it may, what macho drinkers once so contemptuously dismissed as "ladies beer" has come to stay.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 821)

ACROSS

- Wanderer (5)
- Sailor (7)
- Indian pole (5)
- Initiator (7)
- Of court use (8)
- Quieten (4)
- Astronomy building (11)
- Domed recess (4)
- Blatant (5)
- Trench branches (7)
- Entertain (5)
- Provide surplus crew (7)
- Pleasant surprise (5)

DOWN

- Tell (6)
- Car (5)
- Tyrannize (8)
- Cunning politician (13)
- Exceeds (4)
- Hard gloss (7)
- Irritable (6)
- Stale (8)
- Made to measure (7)
- Cane (6)
- Road (6)
- Keen (5)
- Dress (4)

FLY THE GOLDEN FALCON

ONLY GULF AIR OFFERS YOU ALL THESE GATEWAYS IN THE GULF Abu Dhabi. Bahrain. Doha. Dubai. Muscat. Sharjah.

Choose First Class, Falcon Business Class or Golden Economy and enjoy international service with the traditions of Arabian hospitality. (UK Tel Nos London 01-409 1951, Manchester 061-832 9677/8, Glasgow 041-248 6381)

Birmingham 021-632 5931.)



MONDAY PAGE

A new role and lasting character

Pigeon-holed for years by the public as a vulgar comedienne, Sheila Hancock is starring in Chekhov at the National Theatre this week. But the road from *The Rag Trade* has been hard, as she tells Val Hennessy



Sheila Hancock: not often called on to be wildly attractive

The cab driver taking me to London's Cottesloe Theatre turned out to be a long-time fan. He had seen her on television in *The Rag Trade* ("Talk about laugh!"), *Drury Lane* in *Sweeney Todd* ("Marvelous!") and at the RSC in *Titus Andronicus* ("A bit high-brow for me!"). Slamming on the brakes outside the stage door he added that she's recently become a director at the National Theatre so she must be brainy as well.

Mind you, if you ask him, a beautiful woman with a brain is like a beautiful woman with a club foot. Know what he means? Alan, yes, and so does Sheila Hancock. It's the type of remark calculated to make her hackles rise and the self-deprecating laughter explode into her double whist.

"Oh well," she splutters in that familiar raw voice that for more than 35 years has been splitting ears in the stalls. "Oh well. Anyway, my brain's gone completely at the moment. I'm so shattered by rehearsal. And as for 'beauty'... well, it's not a word usually applied to me. I'm a worrier, a lover, I get depressed and hate parties. My idea of a wonderful evening is to have a good natter with a couple of women friends."

Consequently, playing the part of the alluring Ranyevskaya in Mike Alfred's new production of *The Cherry Orchard*, which opens tomorrow at the Cottesloe, is no picnic for Hancock. "It's very onerous being a wildly attractive woman. It's something I'm not often called upon to do. I was feeling distinctly grotty at rehearsal and in an effort to perk me up a friend (Peter Gill) remarked 'Darling, you are perfect for the part. The only people who can play beauty on the stage are those that have to work damn hard to look beautiful.' That really made my day."

She is the first to admit that she's no Joan Collins. Speaking of whom, it is not commonly known that she and Hancock were contemporaries at RADA. "I was hopelessly tall, hopelessly thin, hopelessly acne-covered and hopelessly common, and Joan was even then the sort who turned all heads when she entered a room. She was sensationally beautiful. I'm full of admiration for her. At our age it takes a lot of effort and dedication to stay looking so glamorous. I take my hat off to her."

Ranyevskaya has a certain Joan Collins quality, she adds. People are drawn to her, men find her irresistible. "Yet Ranyevskaya is a complex character. Even though she is foolish, selfish, irresponsible and ruthless, she is always a joy to be with. To tell the truth I find it a grind acting someone it's a joy to be with. I've tried envisaging those rare people I know who have this elusive quality, and I've analysed what makes them so popular."

She says she is not at all like these people "who laugh a lot, give the impression of being interested in you. They listen, they seem to care, they love life and live for the moment. I'm a worrier, a lover, I get depressed and hate parties. My idea of a wonderful evening is to have a good natter with a couple of women friends."

What Hancock has that Collins hasn't - apart from a gorgeous face that's fallen cheerfully in below the nose and above the chin, and an endearingly honest way with interviewers - is character. And a tough, shatter-proof integrity. After joining the Ian McKellen and Edward Petherbridge National Theatre Group ('85), she became the second woman to direct at The National, bravely

cocking a snook at male prejudice and ignoring the sneers of certain pompous critics she has nicknamed "The University Mafia".

"Unfortunately they have me pigeon-holed as a vulgar comedienne, and they seem to imply that cheap little Sheila from Bexley Heath is getting too big for her boots. Maybe they are right. And maybe I am vulgar. But when I directed Sheridan's *The Critic* at the Olivier, believe me it was a lifetime's ambition realized and I put every bloody ounce of creativity I possessed into that production."

It was a terrifying experience. Everyone involved was wonderfully supportive because they sensed my fear. God I was scared! When you're directing you know that the buck stops with you. Mine was the first female voice ever heard directing in the Olivier, and my hand was shaking so much that it made the loud-hailer, through which I issued my directions, wobble alarmingly.

"Directing is an ordeal. You must have absolute confidence in your own vision. You must believe that your own judgement is infallible, and I

honestly don't have such complete self-confidence. I prefer to feed off other people's ideas. For this reason I don't plan to direct much more. Basically I see myself as a working actress with a deep desire to communicate with audiences. For a while directing seemed one step further in this communications process."

With the versatile McKellen-Petherbridge company of 17 actors, Hancock has been involved with Philip Prowse's *The Duchess of Malfi*, with Tom Stoppard directing his *The Real Inspector Hound*, and *The Critic*. After *The Cherry Orchard*, the company will present Stephen Macdonald's play *Not About Heroes* to celebrate war poet Siegfried Sassoon's centenary.

Hancock had been acting for 30 years before playing her first Shakespearean role and she acknowledges that she came to classical theatre late in life. For her, Shakespeare was a turning point.

"Working with the RSC and

mingling with articulate intellectuals made me desperate to study. I decided to do an Open University degree course and now I can't get enough of great literature. It's been marvellously enriching to find myself able to discuss books, criticize texts, appreciate the magic of language and so on.

"Some people tell me I'm daft taking on the degree course, and that I've no need to study because I've made my mark as an actress. They are invariably the ones who got degrees in their youth and I'm afraid I find their attitude horribly condescending. Even though I've come very late to academia I'm damn well using my learning. I know this sounds arrogant but no one in this country now knows more about Sheridan, for instance, than me."

"Whilst directing *The Critic* I read everything pertaining to Sheridan I could lay my hands on. He tried so valiantly to get British bums on theatre seats. *The Critic* is the wildest play in the English language. Sheridan wrote it as a knees-up, that's how our company played it and I don't care what the posh critics say to the contrary."

Nor does she care (despite her OBE) if the Arts Minister might deplore her opinion of government attitudes to the performing arts. "I just wish the Government would realize how important the arts are. When I was artistic director of the RSC it was only by the skin of our teeth that we managed to get sponsorship and were able to take Shakespeare to people who had never seen it. They were in raptures. I saw the effect it had on them; drama really does feed the soul."

"At a time when human values are based so much on money and success there is a tremendous need for the sort of inspiration great art can offer. In my view art provision should be taken for granted in every community in much the same way as public lavatories are. Both are crucial for a healthy community life."

Hancock pauses and yawns. Pale with fatigue, she has been rehearsing for eight hours with director Mike Alfred, whose method forbids detailed pre-planning of stage moves. Actors must become completely rooted in their character and moves may differ with each performance. Hancock says it certainly keeps the cast on its toes. And it's a complete contrast to those directors who spend hours arranging deliberate patterns of movement.

"Dear old Chekhov would have enjoyed what we did today. We all got a bit silly, mildly hysterical, giggly. She is qualified to make the 'dear old Chekhov' comment, she adds, because she feels almost personally acquainted since, once again, she has pursued all the works, letters, diaries, facts about Mrs Chekhov, everything Chekhovian she can lay her hands on."

She is positively satiated and pleads defensively: "If people accuse me of trying too hard, which I do, all I can say is, don't laugh. My heart's in the right place. It really is."

Heartfelt respect for the NHS

FIRST PERSON

Michael Havers

It was a perfect December morning, a bright, cloudless sky and a few inches of snow. I had stayed the night before the shoot with my host, Edwin Bailey, then in his seventies but still a fine shot. As a young man he was an outstanding amateur jockey who came third to Royal Mail in the 1937 National. Sadly he has now died.

It was on the first drive that I realized something was wrong. I got unusually puffed climbing up a hill and by the end of the day I started shivering uncontrollably. Pneumonia, said the doctors, and all my fault because I had let a cold go on untreated.

The tests, as I recovered, were very thorough and eventually disclosed that I had a heart condition called aortic stenosis. Put simply, it meant that the aortic valve was not functioning properly.

Eventually I went to see Dr Aubrey Leatham at St George's, Tooting. After the most careful tests he told me in September that an operation was essential. We discussed timing and cost and Dr Leatham made it clear that in his view I should have the operation under the National Health scheme.

He explained that there were two cardiac wards at his hospital, each with 25 beds and eight intensive care beds. In 1984 the cardiac department dealt with 2,000 in-patients and 8,500 out-patients. There had been 484 coronary arterial bypass grafts and 185 valve replacements. This works out at more than three operations a day (each involving massive open heart surgery which can take more than four hours).

The unit has 16 doctors, 80 nurses and 20 paramedical staff. I also had the good fortune to be put on Mr John Parker's list for the operation. He is undoubtedly one of the finest surgeons in this field.

I would like to emphasize that all the routines that were carried out with me, except for my side ward bed, were equally routine for every patient in the cardiac unit. The side ward was for security reasons.

A fortnight before I was to go in, I was told in a very friendly letter what I should take and when to arrive. The letter ended by telling me to ring up about any doubts.

When I reported to the hospital on September 30, I

was told to go to bed and to rest as much as possible before the operation in two days. The next day I was to have a catheter test to check the state of the valve and look at any other problems which might need attention such as a bypass. In fact, it revealed that I needed a coronary bypass graft which would add only about 20 minutes to the operation.

Throughout his waiting period I was kept fully informed of what would be done, what the consequences would be, how I would feel and any peculiar features of the treatment which might otherwise alarm me. I was seen by the surgeon, the anaesthetist, the theatre sister, the senior nursing sister, the senior registrar, who was to carry out the catheter test, and the physiotherapist.

They were all very busy people but each one gave the impression that he or she had all the time in the world and were determined that the patient completely understood what was involved. When I discussed this with the other patients who had had similar operations, they all stressed how much this had impressed and reassured them.

Although in a side ward, I had most of my meals in one of the two main wards and quickly realized the tremendous contribution made by the nurses to the happiness and well-being of the patients.

I cannot exaggerate the importance of a cheerful and dedicated nursing staff. I saw many in my 10 days in St George's and they were all marvellous. However busy, they were never in too much of a hurry to help. And perhaps the most surprising thing of all was the amount of responsibility that was so properly delegated to them.

My thanks and affection go to all those who made what I expected to be a frightening experience so much easier. After my experience of a serious operation, my respect for the NHS is now very high.

Sir Michael Havers is Attorney General

Events I wish I hadn't been party to

There is a woman who advertises herself in *The Spectator* as an "event creator". She must come in very handy for those people whose lives turn out to be a spectacular non-event.

If yours are the sort of parties where the women cluster in one corner and discuss grotesque social matters, while the men stay on the other side of the room displaying their fantastic gift for regurgitating cricket stories, an event creator could change your life.

Maybe she could create interesting diversions by smuggling in a male strip-tease artist concealed in a birthday cake; or a drunk who stares glassily down the front of the frocks worn by other men's wives; or troops of Ukrainian folk-dancers to make the chandeliers tinkle politely.

I have no need of the event creator's services. What I could most do with is her counterpart, the non-event creator, who could guarantee me a life of comfortable, babble-ridden tedium. For thus far, my life has been too eventful by far, my very presence a guarantee of thoroughly unwelcome drama.

At perfectly civilized dinner-parties, my entry into the dining-room is a signal for the plate-warmer to short-circuit and throw out clouds of black smoke which send the guests heaving and choking, on to the balcony so that the neighbours assume that there has been an invasion by the SAS.

At a sedate charitable function in the Brighton Pavilion, I



PENNY PERRICK

was waving politely to Melvyn Bragg, hosting a table at the other side of the room, when the waiter serving coffee to Melvyn's guests slipped on the parquet and doused the entire company with the contents of the milk jug. The mystery was not why he had slipped - the floor had a treacherous gleam - but how the milk contained in one very small jug had managed to drench so many people. Because I was there, I suppose.

Being muddle-headed and indecisive, I am drawn to fast-moving men of action, and this increases the amount of eventfulness in my daily life. During one Christmas Eve, my then husband, irked to fury by the fuss I was making in the kitchen, charged into the room, picked up the bowl of stuffing that I was mutinously mixing and hurled it through the closed

window. Our five children thought this so thrilling that they wanted to put on the Christmas hat in perpetuity; the throwing of the stuffing could somewhere between the Wrapping of the Presents and the Opening of the Champagne.

I thought: otherwise, who knows where hurried stuffing might land on a dark December night? I had nagging fears of newspaper headlines such as "Carol singer knocked senseless by sage and onion."

When you are a natural-born event maker, social intercourse is fraught with menace. Only last week, I was making cheerful headway with a man wearing shades and a coat glamorously hitched on to his shoulders, when a woman came up, extended her hand and introduced herself not by name but as the chap's ex-wife.

Something in her tone of voice gave me to understand that if I didn't move on, sharpish, she might well put in a claim for more alimony. I moved on, sharpish.

The event creator who advertises her services to those not as adventure-prone as I am also advises that she will "design" special occasions. I could actually do with help in this department. As a sucker for the advice dished out by women's magazines, I am always trying to create romantic settings and fail miserably. The French knots on the recommended embroidered pillows leave pock-marks on my cheeks; I forget that I'm not wearing

my jeans and wipe my hands, which have just been shaping quenelets, down the front of my specially-donned silk kimono.

Having read that there was nothing more enticing than sprinkling a few drops of perfume on to the tops of lights, I shook the contents of a bottle of "Turbulence" (its name seemed to be playing my song) on all the lamp bulbs, which immediately shattered. The shards of broken glass smelled delicious.

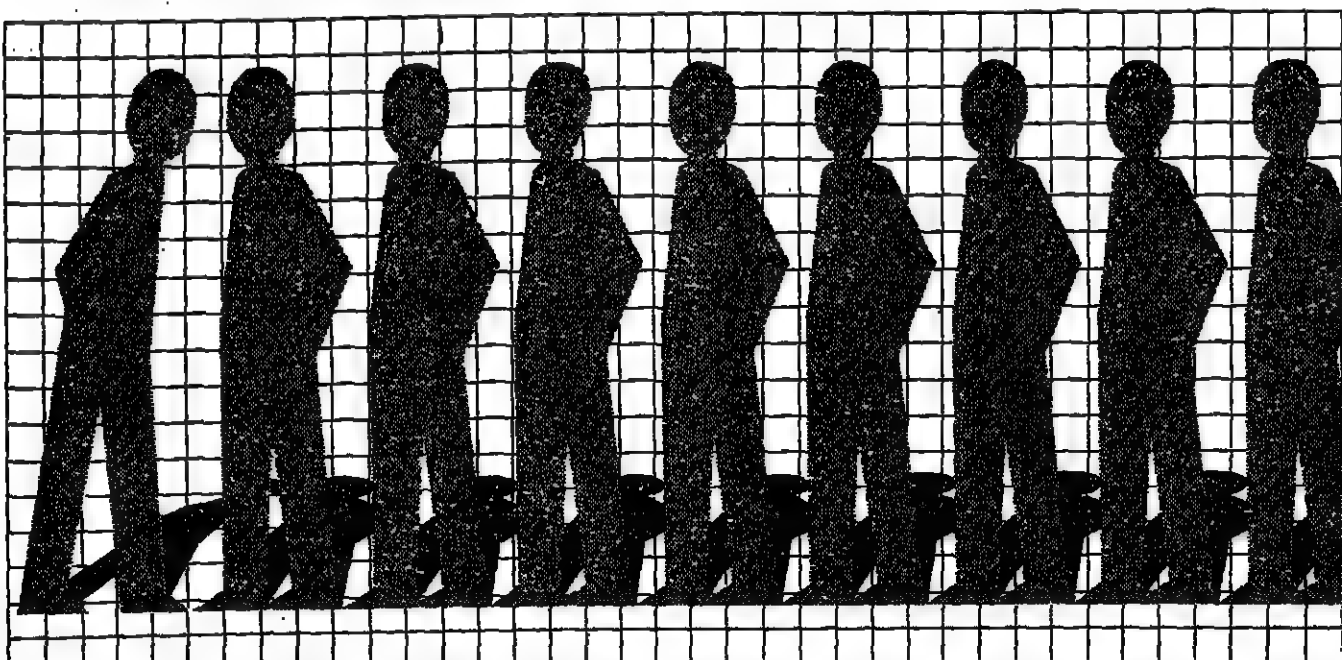
Next time, I may call in the professional event creator after all. It will be good experience for her to have something of a challenge.

On the whole, I go along with the Duchess of Windsor's view that you can never be too rich or too thin. But there are times when size is irrelevant, and extra poundage (the kind you put on scales) can be an advantage.

Erin Fitzzy - a big, beautiful woman if ever there was one - has always said that had she been sylph-like, she could never have stood her ground when violent husbands came in search of their wives who had taken shelter in her Women's Refuge.

It makes it all the more unfair that WPC Susan Macleod has been reprimanded by her bosses for being overweight. If I were a strongwoman, the sight of Susan's 13½ stone coming towards me would make me more aware of the forces of law and order than some little lisp-bitsy slip of a WPC floating along on wafer-thin ankles.

The end of your business address is crucial...



...pass it on.

Always include your postcode when you give your business address to a contact. And make sure your correspondents' postcodes are on all your outgoing mail.

Because postcoded mail is handled by machine at the sorting office - far faster than sorting by hand.

That's just one way postcodes play an important part in keeping business moving. There are many others, in fields as diverse as distribution and market research.

They're all contained in our comprehensive Postcode Portfolio. Please send the coupon today for your free copy.

To: Neville Holland, FREEPOST (no stamp required), Post Office Headquarters 32 Grosvenor Place, LONDON SW1X 1EE

☐ Please send me a free copy of The Postcode Portfolio

☐ Please arrange for my Postal Sales Representative to contact me and discuss in detail the uses of the postcode in business

NAME _____

COMPANY _____

TYPE OF BUSINESS _____

ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

THE POSTCODE PORTFOLIO
Essential to business efficiency

Royal Mail
Pass on your Postcode

How video can help the young at risk

From Brendan MacCarthy, Willow Road, Hampstead, London NW3

The article on child abuse (Monday Page, December 2) draws attention to the role of modern educational methods, notably video, in identifying and preventing abuses to children. Although the videos described were not necessarily best in style or content for use with British children, the Americans are to be congratulated for developing a technique which is bringing aid to abused children everywhere.

Family child abuse tends to thrive in cultures where parental rights are absolutely entrenched. The use of videos, appropriate for the age group and introduced as a group discussion by a trained professional, represents a challenge to parental rights, which may be the reason it generates so much opposition. It is the best contribution to prevention in the

TALKBACK

field of child abuse in the past 10 years.

Of course, such film should not be made available to children for unsupervised viewing. The introducer needs to avoid salaciousness, but also needs to avoid talking in riddles. Children are quick to spot when adults are being evasive or embarrassed, or when they are unable to call a spade a spade.

In response the child's voyeurism is unduly and undeniably stimulated.

What is required is a good capacity for communication with children and a maturity and freedom from sexual conflicts so that questions and misunderstandings can be handled in discussions.

A video handed out to children and not introduced at all would be rather like an unattended monitor in an intensive care unit - useless or worse.

Child abuse: facing the unthinkable

Video is the key to the consultant

From Margaret Tritton, Brookes Crescent, Reigate, Surrey

Caroline Moorehead reports on the appalling incidence of child abuse, and asks: "How do you stop it happening?"

The current increase in child molesting and rape can surely be largely attributed to the all-pervading stimuli of violence and sex which society has failed to control during the last decade or so. Of course, not all who indulge in pornography will commit rape, or abuse a child. But it is high time to make serious attempts to prevent abuse by reducing the stimuli which help to promote it.

Such an attempt is shortly to be made in a long overdue reform of the present ineffective and vague Obscene Publications Act. To outlaw at least "the portrayal of any sexual act, combined with violence, or the threat of violence" might well go some way to providing Caroline Moorehead with the answer to her vital question.

From G. H. Edmondson Preedy, Herston-on-Sea, East Sussex In the child abuse article, psychiatrist Dr Brendan MacCarthy is quoted as saying: "Children... just don't bring accusations of sexual abuse unless they are into puberty or they have been sexually abused themselves." This generalization is unsafe and will be rendered even more so when the techniques of sexual abuse are brought to the attention of previously innocent children.

Such a child exposed to one of these video films is no less likely to fantasize about the scenes portrayed than about scenes of cowboys and Indians.

THE TIMES DIARY

Colour Bar

Lawyer and black rights campaigner Rudy Narayan, an adviser to the BBC's *Black Silk* serial, is accused of racism himself in this month's *Searchlight*, the "anti-fascist" magazine. The accusation follows an attack made on Jewish solicitors during anti-racism week at the London School of Economics. Narayan claims that while attracting black clients in discrimination cases, they habitually choose to instruct Jewish rather than black barristers. "It is time to lead a public crusade against this discrimination," he says. Yesterday, Geoffrey Bind-man, who has frequently represented black clients in race relations cases, said: "Rudy Narayan has in the past courageously attacked racism in the legal system. It is sad that he has fallen victim to the virus himself."

● In its report on LSE anti-racism week, *Searchlight* recorded that a student who helped an elderly Jewish man who had fallen was beaten up, a black student was attacked and another drenched in black paint. "Apart from these incidents," it concludes, "the week as a whole seems to have been very successful."

What's cooking

Murmurs in the Labour Party over the career of Robin Cook, the Scottish MP, once so close to Neil Kinnock, was placed fifth in the recent shadow cabinet elections but curiously failed to get a frontbench brief, being paired off with the job of campaigns co-ordinator instead. Now Kinnock has awarded the plum job of heading the party's Freedom and Fairness campaign to environment spokesman John Cunningham, although he already chairs the election strategy committee. Cunningham, clearly Kinnock's favourite of the month, denies that Cook is being put in the shade. "He was the very first person I asked to join the new committee," he says.

Brother Jonathan

Labour must have a long way to go. "Lifetime socialist" Jonathan Miller tells the latest edition of *Marxism Today* that England is class-ridden, pompous and condescending. Would it make a difference if Neil Kinnock won the next election? "No, I don't think so," says Miller. "Probably a bit grayer, that's all."

● For the prevention that has everything, you can now borrow from East Hertfordshire District Council a stencil with which to paint the outline of a dog and the words: "In the gutter please."

Silent Graves

The poet Robert Graves, who died at the age of 90 this weekend, gave TV interviewer Llew Gardner the most uncomfortable half hour of his career, Gardner admitted yesterday. Granted a rare studio interview with him for *Times* in the early 1970s, Gardner found his guest parried by one-word answers, silence and returned questions. "I would remind him of something he had written and Graves would deny having any recollection of it." After 20 minutes, all Gardner's questions were exhausted and he resorted to asking the poet what he would like to discuss. Although the interview was almost abandoned at mid-point Graves' family, were enthusiastic and the programme was shown. "The family's reaction rather convinced me that Graves was in total control and having some malicious fun at my expense," Gardner concludes.



Barry Fantoni

"I didn't know the government ran a supermarket"

Defensive

Former Labour defence minister John Gilbert, fighting deselection at Dudley East, has received a no-confidence vote from the local party's executive committee. It is the latest blow in his battle with the local party, during which his supporters replied to those out to oust him by at one point swelling the general management committee with 36 new delegates, among them his wife Jean, a London-based interior designer. Frustrated at having his challenge to the delegates turned down by the party's national HQ, the executive committee is now calling for his resignation. It complains that Gilbert refuses to discuss his Commons work with them, voted "with the Tories" on Sunday trading and did not speak in the last session. Behind the row lies Gilbert's disavowal of Labour defence policy at the last general election.

Incropper

The London Magazine is fuming. The paperback edition of Clive James' collected travel pieces adds quotes it is saying the book will add to the misery of nations. What its reviewer actually said was "James... comes a painful cropper."

The mission of the Church is essentially spiritual. The principal job of its officers, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, is to care souls. This job cannot be done without faith in the soul. Apart from the political proposals contained in the Archbishop of Canterbury's report on urban priority areas, the theological discussion contained in the report demonstrates a profound lack of faith in the fundamental tenets of Christianity.

Chapter three is entitled "Theological priorities". It is an attempt to evolve a theology for political exhortation and action in modern Britain.

The authors are clearly embarrassed to use the word soul. It always appears between inverted commas, as though it has become archaic and cannot offer any meaning to modern readers if left to stand alone. These inverted commas in themselves are a telling if unconscious confession. In addition, the authors attempt to redefine the word soul and attach material qualifications to it.

The *Shorter Oxford Dictionary* defines soul as "The principle of thought and action in man, commonly regarded as an entity distinct from the body". The report speaks of it in this way: "Philosophy has moved far beyond Descartes and has fiercely exorcised the Ghost in the Machine. Few philosophers now allow for a separate component, or 'soul' with which religion can be uniquely concerned."

It gets worse: "Everything tells against the notion that there is a 'soul' independent of social and economic conditions, to which an entirely personal gospel may be addressed."

For the Church to deny anyone, including those who live in Britain's inner cities, the unique comfort of an unequivocal and unqualified

David Hart finds the spiritual flaw in the Church report on fighting poverty

Cities: this soulless way to salvation

belief in the soul is extraordinary. If the existence of the soul as an entity in its own right is to be questioned how is compassion to be offered?

What is compassion if it is not a spiritual exchange where one who is not suffering offers to take into his soul some of the spiritual burden of one who is? How can it be complete if the soul is to be redefined as inescapably qualified by the material world? For the Church to undermine the faith of those who suffer by being

mealy-mouthed about the concept of the soul is bad enough. To go on and in the same breath to offer a series of political solutions as an alternative is, simply, irreverent.

Despite denials by the Archbishop of Canterbury the report then goes on to demonstrate its Marxist tendencies. "It is against the background of the excessive individualism of much Christian thinking in the 19th century that we must place Marx's perception that evil is to be found, not just in the human heart but in the very structures of economic and social relationships."

Whether or not evil is to be found in economic or social structures, it seems unnecessary to invoke Marx on an issue unless to approve of his view on it. The report's Marxist

leanings are further confirmed by its advocacy of Liberation Theology as a useful approach to the problems of Britain's inner cities, described as "an important challenge to traditional theological thinking."

Liberation Theology has proposed a method and a set of priorities which reflect the concerns, not of the oppressors but of the oppressed, not of the rich but of the poor.

Note how the oppressors are automatically considered to be rich, how all duty is eschewed for people who are not rich but who go along with, who assist in, who aid and abet oppression, even if only by not opposing it. What happened to personal responsibility? What happened to the Good Samaritan?

"Liberation Theology opens up the possibility that new priorities, as well as new methods, can restore to us a theology that is truly relevant to the needs and aspirations of people today," it continues. But what methods? Those of the Nicaraguan Sandinista clergy? Is their bloody example to be used to restore to the Church of England a relevant theology?

The report not only demonstrates a lack of faith and a tendency towards Marxism, it also lacks any

element of Christian charity. Do the authors really believe that this government is wilfully ignoring readily available solutions? What about accepting that those who do not believe that collectivist solutions are the cause of misery in the inner cities might not also have a genuine concern for the material conditions and dignity of the poor?

The government may be guilty of a lamentable failure to explain the moral dimensions of its political vision, but it is malicious to imply that because there continue to be problems in the inner cities the government does not care.

It does. Its policies proclaim that it believes that the only way to banish poverty is to create wealth and that the only way to create wealth is to bring about a climate where those who have a talent for wealth creation can flourish. It believes that if the rich get richer (something the report abhors) the poor will also get richer. Whether these beliefs are right or not they are genuinely held, and the government should be given credit for that.

The report accepts that in the inner cities "this is not poverty as it is experienced in parts of the Third World" - but it was, once, before individuals created the wealth to help banish it.

Perhaps chief among the messages of the great Jewish prophets, and especially of Christ, was the simple truth that every individual, because he has been given a soul by God, has an inalienable right, as well as the means, to make his own relationship with God. This is the greatest right of the individual; for the faithful, the right from which all other rights derive their authority.

The report would have had greater authority if the authors had been readier to affirm their faith in the unique, indestructible and eternal qualities of the soul.

Bailey Morris looks at the factors that could wreck Reagan's new economic ambition

Can Superman lead the world out of crisis?



the summer of 1944, when ministers from 44 nations met for 20 days at Bretton Woods, in the mountains of New Hampshire to plan a new world economic order. The first US congressional summit on exchange rates held earlier this month produced a bipartisan consensus that something more must be done.

Third World leaders, alarmed by the sharp economic slowdown and political unrest in their countries, are also calling for a broad response, perhaps a 1985 version for debtor nations of the Marshall Plan which injected \$13.4 billion into a dispirited, war-torn Europe. Trading nations, led by the United States, are calling for an international round of talks to write new open-market rules for a system growing markedly protectionist.

Overall, there are demands that industrialized nations put aside national interests and agree on coordinated actions that will put the world system back on its feet.

Inevitably, the United States is looked to for both money and proposals. But despite Baker's promising beginning, it is doubtful he will be either willing or able to

accept, convincing the five participating nations to take domestic economic steps they show little inclination to accept.

West Germany, fearing inflation, has no intention of accelerating domestic economic growth to speed up the pace in Europe. Neither is it in Bonn's interest for the dollar to fall too far; it could lose an export advantage which is a mainstay of the economy. Britain denies that it is taking new steps to reflate its economy, despite pressures to counter unemployment. Japan says it plans to open its markets to a vast array of Western goods, but so far it has not done so. And what about the US and its mounting deficit?

To be successful, the US must begin to solve its own large problems in order to build support for its step-by-step initiatives. This is the reality of leadership in the intertwined world of the 1980s in which no single country dominates. Despite Baker's formidable accomplishments, which include the creation of an economic team known as the Big Six, initiatives are doomed to failure without solid support from the leading industrial nations.

Participants at the congressional summit on exchange rates asked for such things as co-ordination of microeconomic policies and tax policies to ensure a better use of the world's capital resources. "There is something wrong when Japan's capital is flowing out of the country at a record rate to finance empty office buildings in the United States when almost half the houses in and around Tokyo are still not connected to sewers," commented a Wall Street economist.

But today there is no intellectual convergence on macroeconomic or even microeconomic policies. Jack Kemp, a Republican contender for the US presidential nomination, agrees with some members of the Reagan Administration that the world should return to fixed exchange rates and a gold standard. The West Germans have stated strongly their allegiance to the floating rate system. France wants bold reforms and target zones for currencies. Japan privately advocates an even more exclusive arrangement in which the US, West Germany and itself use the weight of their currencies to dictate policy. Some nations want to grow their way out of the current malaise and others continue to advocate restraint.

The planners at Bretton Woods were united in their commitment to create a system that would be the engine of world growth.

It was not a strictly hands-off laissez faire approach of the sort which dominated Reagan's first term. Baker's initiatives and his subsequent instruction to Richard Darman, his deputy, to develop broader monetary proposals, are welcome steps away from this approach.

But it will take a crisis to precipitate the giant leap necessary for broad reform. This is the consensus that emerged from the congressional summit and from numerous recent studies. "We live in a timid world in which we deal with the symptoms before the causes. It has to be critical to get broad reform," concluded Bob Strauss, a veteran adviser to US presidents.

impermissible, military power. Protection of secrets relating to US forces in Japan is covered by a law that was simply imported and translated from English.

In the new bill, the definition of the word "unfair" does not appear to be any clearer now than when an unfortunate Chinese living near the naval base at Yokosuka fell off of it under the original US-imported legislation.

He was seen taking an American midshipman to lunch whenever the young sailor's ship came into port and was thought to be taking an inordinate interest in the comings and goings of US warships. For extraction information from the midshipman through the "unfair" method of playing him with drinks and meals he went to jail.

The affair was hardly a threat to national security: the culprit had merely wanted to know when ships would dock so as to get a head-start over his competitors in the laundry business.

David Watts

Anne Sofer

When strong is wrong

The SDP is feeling modestly satisfied, not only with the Tyne Bridge by-election result, but also with breaking the mould of party political broadcasts two days earlier. It was a risk to use John Cleeve to put over a serious message, and to devote a whole party political broadcast to what some might see as a dry and technical subject, but the gamble came off.

Of course we were to a considerable extent preaching to the already converted. Opinion poll figures on the issue of PR reveal more than a decade of majority support. In 11 readings between March 1974 and November 1985, those in favour ranged from 46 to 70 per cent, those against from 12 to 37 per cent, and "Don't know" from 8 to 42 per cent. Readings where the "Don't know" figure is low tend to be the ones where the figure in favour is high: in other words, when the issue is in the news and people have had a chance to think about it, support grows.



Cleeve: comedian with a serious message

The highest figure in support ever recorded was in March 1974, just after the fall of the Heath government, when it stood at 70 per cent. However, this huge majority rapidly eroded, and between June 1974 and June 1983 stayed at around 30 per cent. But it was always well ahead of the proportion opposing.

Since the 1983 general election support has remained consistent at around 60 per cent, with opposition steadily declining to 20 per cent. Support, as a Gallup poll recently demonstrated, is spread across the political spectrum: 53 per cent of Labour voters, 54 per cent of Conservatives, 58 per cent of Liberals and 79 per cent of voters who identify themselves as either SDP or Alliance were in favour. (Those against 32 per cent Labour, 27 per cent Conservative, 19 per cent Liberal and 12 per cent SDP/Alliance)

So the problem for the promoters of PR is not to convince the electorate that it is a better system but to strengthen the force of that conviction so that it becomes a

major national preoccupation. To do this, voters must be convinced not merely that PR would be fairer but that it would be for the benefit of the whole nation. The figures from a MORI 1983 poll, taken before the current level of support for PR had stabilized, are interesting.

Which electoral system would be most fair to the British voters?

	Present System	Don't Know
PR	53	17
First Past the Post	30	17

Which electoral system would be best for Britain as a whole?

	Present System	Don't Know
PR	44	20
First Past the Post	36	20

Which electoral system would produce the more extreme governments?

	Present System	Don't Know
PR	25	31
First Past the Post	44	31

Which electoral system would produce the strongest governments?

	Present System	Don't Know
PR	29	20
First Past the Post	46	20

These four sets of figures convey a degree of doubt and uncertainty, but one very interesting equivalence. Practically the same proportion (around 45 per cent) believes that the present system produces the strongest governments, and the most extreme governments, and that PR would be the best for Britain as a whole. They are obviously not the same voters in each case, yet the closeness of the figures illustrates the nice balance in the 1983 voters' minds of the three concepts: perhaps it could be surmised up as "strong governments, since they carry the risk of extremism, are not necessarily the best for Britain."

For more than 50 years we have brainwashed ourselves into accepting the "strong government" argument. It depends, as John Cleeve pointed out, on a conviction of our own superior performance, both economically and socially, to the benighted, unstable democracies in the rest of Europe. Since that comparison is now so evidently absurd, the "strong government" argument is shown up for what it is: a simple preference for elected dictatorship rather than democracy. It is associated with an extremely poor valuation of British politicians, since it implies that they are actually incapable of governing unless they are allowed to behave like bullies.

Unfortunately the minority who oppose PR are well placed to reinforce this pessimism. They are over-represented in Parliament and in most local councils, where the aggressive, macho, oppositional style of two-party politics prevails. "Leaders with our fair and committed have no taste for compromise," is the subliminal message. Our politicians cling so doggedly to the present system out of sheer self-interest.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/JLEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington

Bernard Lemming. Bessie's myth

It isn't often that one can catch out the deputy leader of the Labour Party perpetuating a total untruth, but that pleasant duty falls to me today. In *Punch* of September 25, Roy Hattersley mentioned a list of 100 Women of the Century drawn up by an American magazine, one of whom was the great blues singer Bessie Smith. Bessie Smith died after a road accident in 1937, and Hattersley expressed his horror on discovering that she might well have survived had she not been turned away from the whites-only hospital to which she was first taken. By the time a blacks-only hospital was found, it was too late, and she was killed by discrimination.

It is my trouble with the story is that there is not a word of truth in it. In his fine book on the singer, Chris Albertson went into the episode in great detail and discovered that Bessie was taken directly in an ambulance to a black hospital where she died eight hours later without regaining consciousness. Indeed, the first person on the scene was a white doctor who was still attending to her when his own parked car was written off by a passing drunken driver.

So how did the story arise? Through, it turns out, the press getting it wrong yet again. The music magazine *Downbeat* printed an article later the same year in which John Hammond, an otherwise distinguished jazz critic, mentioned a rumour going around among musicians that Bessie had been turned away from a white hospital. The rumour was promptly scotched in the next issue by a letter from, of all places, the black hospital which had admitted her, saying that she had been brought directly there, but as we all know, untruths linger on while the corrections are forgotten.

The untruth cropped up again in an early Edward Albee play *The Death of Bessie Smith*, and it re-emerged in that list of 100 Great Women and the Hattersley article in *Punch*. I don't suppose that my effort to kill it will have the slightest effect. After all, it's the kind of story that people like to believe: if the falsehood is more attractive than the truth, the truth has very little chance. Gavin Lyall once put it succinctly when he said that if two books came out, one called *The Bermuda Triangle Mystery* and the other *The Bermuda Triangle Mystery Explained*, the first would be a best-seller and the second would not. There were two such books, and he was quite right.

Not long ago Bernard Levin wrote a definitive piece about lemmings, proving beyond all shadow of doubt that lemmings never, ever, jump

madly off cliffs or into the sea. I commit suicide. The result of the piece was instantaneous: it was totally ignored. Cartoonists have continued to portray lemmings rushing over cliffs and every time a group of people do something en masse, some journalist can be relied upon to call them lemmings. It is as if we need an animal which is prone to suicide, and as one does not exist (apart from human beings) we have to invent one. The Bible, after all, invented Gadarene swine for the same purpose, and they too have had a very bad press ever since.

The most recent example of this preference for myth had as its victim the unfortunate Hunter Davies, who quoted Paul McCartney as saying that John Lennon "could be a manipulating swine," the sort of jocular thing we all say about our nearest and dearest from time to time. The press immediately misreported this as "Lennon was swine," says Paul. At last McCartney reveals that he could not stand John Lennon, and so on, and so forth. Hunter Davies has been trying to correct the record ever since, and I wish him well, but he might just as well attempt to persuade people that lemmings die of old age or that Bessie Smith died in the first hospital she went to.



Hattersley: swallowing an old story

What he is fighting against is human nature, and what human nature likes is the spectacle of people being able to be another. None of us is exempt, nor even he. Why, I do believe that when I spotted Roy Hattersley talking for the old Bessie Smith, young man's first reaction was one of pleasure at the prospect of being nasty about it. My second reaction, quite rightly, was to calculate that if I could get away with it I'd digested it as a serious piece about human gullibility.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MORE THAN MONEY AND JOBS

President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) emerged unscathed from last month's summit in Geneva. But its medium-term survival has still to be assured and it is important that the West should help him win it.

Not even the most sceptical Europeans question seriously the wisdom of United States basic research into the potential efficacy of space-based defence - whatever their reservations over the long-term objective. The Soviet Union has a well established programme of its own, covering similar if not quite the same ambitions, and for Washington to ignore this would be naive.

Nor is it likely that the superpowers, however much they wished and however hard they tried, could negotiate a satisfactory agreement at this stage. Agreements banning or restricting research would be difficult, if not impossible to verify - and none, in fact, so far has been completed.

Moreover the SDI has already achieved some results - by coaxing the Russians into offering "deep cuts" in offensive weapons of the kind which they angrily dismissed when proposed by President Carter eight years ago. For the West to surrender unilaterally a technological advantage of such obvious importance to Moscow would be more than even Mr Gorbachev might hope for. It is no less true for being a cliché that the Soviet Union respects strength at the negotiating table.

But if SDI is to work it must

be supported by the allies. If they have doubts, then it is true that they should privately voice them. But a public display of confidence is at least as important as it was during the build-up to cruise missile deployment in Europe. As Mr Casper Weinberger emphasized in London last week, the US concept does not envisage the deployment of offensive weapons in space. To gloss over the relationship between offence and defence would be dangerous. But the development of what is technically a defensive screen is something which we should learn to cope with without destroying the underlying structure of arms control.

The United States has invited the Western allies not just to support but to participate in the research phase of SDI. A memorandum of understanding was signed by Mr Weinberger and Mr Michael Heseltine the Defence Secretary in Whitehall on Friday, and the West Germans and probably the Italians are likely to follow suit.

It is important that the allies should accept this invitation for a number of reasons. One of these is undoubtedly the material benefits which might accrue, in terms of money, jobs and technological spin-off for those European firms which take part.

But politicians and officials should avoid the temptation of assessing the value of SDI to Europe simply in terms of men, money and jobs. We should not be looking simply for a quid pro quo - as the Prime Minister

himself seemed to be doing in her appeal to the White House over the US army's battlefield communications contract last August. Our active participation in SDI is important for a number of other reasons.

One is simply that the closer British scientists and workers are to the system, the more the British people should understand its implications. Another is that the involvement of the allies, at least in certain aspects of the work, gives us some kind of voice in its future.

So far the welcome given by this Government to the SDI has been cautious. Indeed the four conditions outlined by Mrs Thatcher at her meeting with President Reagan in America twelve months ago have assumed the status of an international catechism - and accepted as such by the White House. These were that the Western aim should be to maintain the military balance and not superiority in arms; that SDI deployment would have to be a matter for negotiation, bearing in mind existing treaty obligations; that the overall aim was to enhance and not to undermine deterrence; and finally that the objective of East-West arms negotiations should be to ensure security through reduced levels of armaments.

These are sensible caveats as Washington has itself acknowledged. But we are in a better position to ensure that its conditions are being met by joining the programme than by staying outside looking in.

ecumenism. Not only is the centralised model bound to be unattractive to the Roman Catholic Church's ecumenical partners, but further progress towards church unity demands a certain freedom for local initiative and experiment.

The tone and direction of the international synod's deliberations indicate that the shift towards less centralisation will continue, no doubt with difficulty at times, and that national episcopal conferences have now to be regarded as part of the church's normative structure, securely based in Vatican II theology. The next stage in this process would be for the departments of the Roman curia to accommodate themselves to the shift, which must mean - difficult though it is for any bureaucracy to countenance - a more modest role of co-ordination rather than of direction. It should also mean more openness, as co-ordination and consultation requires a free flow of information into and out of the centre.

Many of the bishops at the synod have used it not just to look back but to look forward, to another episode in the same series, the synod due in 1987. Its subject, already announced, is the laity. They have been the missing voice at this synod. But the shape towards which Catholicism is gradually developing is one in which they cannot be kept silent much longer. It is inconceivable that they are mere second-hand spectators in discussions which concern them too. The synod now ended makes possible some imaginative response in 1987.

One may be sure that this would have a dramatic effect on the completion rate, in that the loan, unlike the measures now threatened, would directly involve the responsible person. The Research Councils could save the resources they now use to - exhaust and encourage universities to accelerate their completion: the research students themselves would be keen to complete within the time set.

The criticisms often directed against undergraduate loans are inapplicable here: there is no question of the rich being favoured against the poor. On the other hand, students who abandon their theses to take up employment would do so with an easy conscience and without offence to any understanding implicit in their support, since it would be well understood that they thereby forfeited the possibility of the loan being converted into a grant.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE PALMER,
University of Bath,
School of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Claverton Down, Bath,
December 3.

Heritage issue in Channel link

From Mr David Crouch, MP for Canterbury (Conservative)

Sir, As a member of Parliament I have to make my mind up whether I am for or against the Channel fixed link. From the national viewpoint I am in favour and I am inclined to support the Channel Tunnel Group proposal of a rail tunnel. British would gain from this more efficient line of communication with our biggest trading area. Reliance on ships and hovercraft and the inconvenience and uncertainty of a sea crossing is a positive barrier to our political and economic development as a part of Europe.

As a member for an East Kent constituency, however, I have some serious reservations about this project and my constituents are almost totally opposed to it. The Government must recognise the great concern that is felt in this part of England over the changes that the Channel fixed link will produce.

There will undoubtedly be industrial and commercial growth around the tunnel entrance and along the route to it. New jobs will be created on a considerable scale in the next 15 years, so why should the people of Kent grumble? But grumble they are doing in an uncertain manner, and Government ministers should listen to them.

East Kent will have to pay a high price for this transport revolution. It is not enough for the Government to assume that the area will be rewarded in due course with more jobs. Kent is about to undergo the most dramatic change to any county since the growth of our industrial cities in the nineteenth century.

Luckily we are not living in the nineteenth century but on the threshold of the twenty-first, and the Government has a duty to ensure that industrial growth and a vast new motorway will not ride roughshod over the Garden of England. With good planning at central and local government levels, the economic change could be contained

without the destruction of the local environment.

This is the challenge that faces the Government if the fixed link is agreed. Not for them the worry of the finance or engineering of this major project; that will be in private hands. But the Government has a major responsibility to demonstrate that we can control major economic development without the people having to pay the price of losing their heritage.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID CROUCH,
House of Commons,
December 5.

From Sir Alec Cairncross

Sir, While the traffic forecasts on which fixed-link proposals are based may have been the subject of more study in the past few years than I am aware of, it would seem to me that there is a need to re-examine earlier forecasts in the light of recent advances in ferry design and operation.

These are unlikely to tell strongly against a simple railway tunnel catering primarily for passenger and freight traffic. But they do cast some doubt on the financial return to the more ambitious projects since this turns largely on the extent to which car owners and lorry drivers opt to make use of a fixed link.

This is not just a matter for the promoters in assessing the rate of return to be expected. It is also a matter affecting the public interest.

If one kind of fixed link is to be blessed in preference to others by the two governments immediately concerned, the basis of selection should be publicly available in some detail: in particular the assumed level of traffic, scale of diversion, and the charges and other factors assumed to govern the diversion should be made known.

Yours faithfully,
ALEX CAIRNCROSS,
14 Staverton Road, Oxford,
December 4.

Computer curbs hampering EEC

From Mr Paddy Ashdown, MP for Yeovil (Liberal)

Sir, May I call attention to two damaging and extensive controls which limit the movement of electronics and computers both within the European Economic Community and in terms of exports from the Community.

The first of these constraints, imposed by US corporations under the terms of the US Export Administration Act, seeks to deny rights of movement and change of use to users of ordinary commercial computers in the UK and EEC. This has been ruled illegal and a breach of UK sovereignty by Sir Michael Havers in a recent letter to me.

Implying as it does that the integrity of parliamentary jurisdiction has been usurped, it is deeply regrettable that Sir Michael, in a continuation of the same letter, indicated that he was not prepared to do anything about the matter, grave though the implications are for Parliament, Government and computer users in the UK.

The second restraint is that operated via the CoCom (Coordinating Committee controlling high technology exports) regulations. Those regulations, agreed by a group of Western nations without any form of treaty, cover far more material than national security requires.

No one questions the need for strategic controls on shipments of technology to the Eastern bloc. But the case for real controls is virtually destroyed by the huge amount of non-strategic, non-military material covered by the current CoCom regulations. In addition one could argue, not unfairly, that these controls seek to subvert both the letter and the spirit of the Treaty of Rome.

Yours faithfully,
PADDY ASHDOWN,
House of Commons,
November 28.

Teachers' pay dispute

From Sir William Hayter

Sir, One of my predecessors as

Warden of New College, and of Sir Keith Joseph's as minister in charge of education, was H. A. L. Fisher. In his unfinished autobiography, after recounting his achievements in improving the pay and status of school masters, he used some words which I commend to Sir Keith's attention. "The State which values harmony," he said, "should begin by making its teachers happy."

As he contemplates the shambles to which our schools are now reduced, Sir Keith might like to ponder the implications of these words. This deplorable situation seems to have left the headlines lately, but as anyone who has children or grandchildren in a local authority school knows, it is getting worse not better.

It will have to be solved sooner or later, and it had better be sooner. All those responsible ought to get together at once, and stay together until they have solved it. When they do, they could do worse than to take Fisher's apophthegm as their starting point.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM HAYTER,
Basset's House,
Stanton St John, Oxford,
December 4.

Telephone exchange

From Mr John H. Lindars

Sir, Mr Limer's optimism (December 3) as to the effect of privatization might have been tempered if, like myself, he had recently been in touch with British Telecom about replacing an old-fashioned dial telephone with a more convenient instrument.

If I wish to buy and fit the telephone of my choice, the junction box in my hall must be replaced by a socket. This must be done by British Telecom at a cost of £25. It is not, of course, permitted for me (or them, for that matter) to connect the wires coming out of the new telephone to the terminals inside the junction box.

This ridiculous fiat is completely indefensible; for a fixed installation a junction box is more reliable than a plug and socket.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN H. LINDARS,
Mistral,
Westport, Langport, Somerset,
December 3.

Inner-city priorities

From Sir David Lane

Sir, As a Conservative I welcome the report of the Archbishop of Canterbury's commission, extensively covered in your columns today (December 2). The Archbishop's initiative was courageous and the result should be a strong stimulus to thought and action by Church and State on one of our most pressing national problems.

It is bad that some MPs (and Cabinet ministers?) have rushed to discredit the commission even before its report is officially published. If politicians listen, rightly, to the police who bear the brunt of urban tensions, should they not listen likewise to the Church whose clergy are in that same "front line"?

I hope that the Government will indeed take the report seriously as the Secretary of State for the Environment has indicated on radio, although some of its recommendations are already controversial and open to challenge.

Neither the present nor any previous Government, I believe, has yet given inner-city action the priority and urgency that it requires. Encouragingly, after last summer's riots, the Home Secretary spoke of the need not only to deal firmly with crime and violence but to improve the social conditions that can breed them.

ON THIS DAY

DECEMBER 9 1889

The British North America Act 1867 united the Canadas (now Quebec and Ontario), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The transfer of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories of Rupert's Land and the NW Territory caused unrest among the dwellers in the Red River colony. Their leader was Louis Riel. In 1870 he was forced to flee to America. In 1885 he returned to declare a "war of extermination" but was captured and executed in November of that year.

THE UNITED STATES.

(FROM AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24

The Dominion of Canada is at present enjoying a rather small but very annoying rebellion. It is known by two titles - the "Winnipeg war" and the "Red River insurrection" - and arises from the opposition so many of the people of the outlying portions of the British territory in North America feel to being annexed to the Canadian Dominion. What Nova Scotia and Newfoundland hesitated to do the people of the Red River Settlements, further off and better more independent, were not afraid to venture upon, and they have defied and successfully opposed the entry of the Dominion officials among them. The Red River country is located around the western end of Lake Superior and north of those portions of the United States known as Minnesota and Dakota. It consists of the settlements on the banks of the southern portion of Lake Winnipeg and along the Red River of the north, and forms almost the central portions of the continent. A year or two ago it was known to the rest of the world by the "Red River famine," which caused the people severe privations, and some months ago it, with all the other North-west Territory, or Rupert's Land, was transferred by the Hudson's Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada. These settlements have a population of 15,000 to 20,000 whites, chiefly French half-breeds, and a large number of Indians, the most prominent tribe being Chippewas. They devote themselves to agriculture, fishing, and the fur trade, and the whites and Indians have always lived together on friendly terms, the only government they have had being that of the Hudson's Bay Company's officials. They protest their loyalty to Great Britain, but object to being added to Canada without their own wishes being consulted.

The Canadian Government, after the annexation of this region, appointed Mr. McDougall, as Lieutenant-Governor, to rule the North-west Territory, the title of which was changed to "Winnipeg Territory," with a Council of his own appointment, the seat of Government not to be at Fort Garry on Lake Winnipeg. The Red River settlers began to raise troops in October, and formed a Provisional Government, with John Bruce as President and Louis Riel commander of the forces, the leaders in these movements being the French and Indians. . . . The Canadian Government was received that the French settlers were already in arms upon the road between Fort Garry and Pembina, were fully organized, and sufficiently under military discipline to throw out scouts upon all the approaches to the settlements of this section, as to post pickets and sentries. They had also billeted themselves upon the inhabitants at their various places of rendezvous, and were divided into three parties of about 30 each, located at Stinking River, Scattering River, and the Hudson Bay frontier post. A barricade was thrown across the NW Stinking River, and no one allowed to pass without examination. . . . they gathered more forces, and by November 1 had 400 at Stinking River. McDougall on his journey to his post arrived at Pembina on October 30, where he received a letter from Riel, commander of the insurgents, warning him not to pass across the boundary line out of the United States. . . . The next morning a considerable force of insurgents was found encamped around the post, embracing 20 or 30 horsemen, or "Reds," as they were called, and being armed with rifles and shotguns. McDougall and his party withdrew to the United States, and a last accounts remained at Pembina. A guide was captured by the insurgents and taken to Fort Garry, but enough cavalry were left on the ground to keep watch on the movements of the enemy at Pembina. There was no violence done, and the announcement was made that the ordinary business of the people is not interfered with. Yet every approach to the country is said to be thoroughly guarded, and the settlers determined to oppose the Canadian Government. . . . The Winnipeg insurgents declare that the Governor is coming among them a despot, with full authority to appoint his own Council and other subordinates, whom he will select from his "pets" in Canada, and that the Canadian laws, taxes, and tariffs are distasteful to them. . . .

A DEFEAT FOR RETREAT

It was widely said, six or nine months ago, that Pope John Paul II was about to fulfil his conservative reputation in the most emphatic way possible: by calling a halt to the processes of renewal in the Roman Catholic Church set in motion by the Second Vatican Council 20 years ago. It was a rumour not without evidence, for various authoritative voices in Rome were questioning the direction of that renewal and to varying degrees sounding the alarm bells of crisis.

An alternative possibility may now be credible - that the Pope is not quite the man he is made out to be, that he heard the bells ringing, and that he nevertheless wanted the widest possible comment and advice before deciding whether to heed the warnings. According to this interpretation he has been meeting with the select body of bishops that make up the international synod of the Roman Catholic Church, and which way he would have liked their discussion to go.

Among the interpretations which can be eliminated is the one which started it all. Not only has the Pope not stopped the church in its tracks, and not only did he not try to, the process goes on, if anything with more confidence than ever.

It has turned out to be a landmark after all, therefore. It establishes for the present and the next decade or two that the Second Vatican Council is being applied in a way that the church, through the not unrepresentative voice of its international leader-

ship, finds authentic. This is a defeat for those who wanted a retreat or "restoration", and all that is lacking now is for those same voices to declare that they never really meant it, anyway, and all is for the best.

One of the central issues which has faced the synod is how precisely to set the tensions and balances in the church against each other in order to correspond to the model that the Second Vatican Council itself produced: the Dogmatic Constitution on the Church, Lumen Gentium. In place of the completely centralised pattern of an international body ruled almost single-handedly by one man, the Pope, it declared that all bishops shared in their own way, with him, in these responsibilities. The synod is itself a manifestation of this principle. Part of the argument has been whether national episcopal conferences, which appeared everywhere in the wake of the council, are another manifestation. In other words can the principle of collegiality only be applied universally, or is there a local, national, and regional collegiality which is an expression of Lumen Gentium and is therefore theologically based?

It is not an esoteric question, for on the answer depends the possibility of theological pluralism, for instance whether the Latin American bishops are the proper authority to supervise the development of the theology of liberation, or whether (as Rome has assumed) such supervision has to be done centrally (and is likely to be done more negatively). It is no less relevant to

French public opinion. But now it is M Mitterrand who displays contempt for public opinion, disposing of the franchise for a new TV channel as if it were his private property and then welcoming Jaruzelski to the Elysee without consulting or informing his allies, his European partners, or even his own prime minister.

Since M Mitterrand is credited by some in France - notably among his opponents - with Machiavellian statecraft and diabolical cunning, it has been suggested that the Jaruzelski visit, and M Fabius's astonishing public dissociation of himself from it, were carefully staged to emphasise the capacity of the president to conduct foreign policy behind the back or over the head of the government, and so to prepare the ground for that "cohabitation" between Socialist president and conservative parliamentary majority to which France seemed likely to be condemned after the general election in three months' time. If so, it is a thoroughly ill-conceived demonstration. What a president can force on a government of his own party, headed by a prime minister of his own choosing, is hardly a reliable guide to what he can hope to get away with when a new government has been forced on him by a hostile parliament with a fresh popular mandate.

The government, according to the constitution, "decides and directs the policy of the nation" and if in practice governments of the Fifth Republic have allowed the president to usurp their functions, that is because they have invariably been chosen by the president and dependent on the confidence of a parliamentary majority pledged to support him. If the right wins the March elections, as expected, that crucial condition will no longer apply.

Moreover, M Mitterrand has hardly strengthened his authority by publicly disagreeing with his own government on an issue where he can expect no public support - except from the Communists, which will hardly help him to establish himself as the embodiment of national consensus after the election of a conservative-dominated parliament.

The net effect is to reinforce the image of a regime in an advanced state of disintegration. It is more and more obvious that M Raymond Barre, whether or not he is tactically wise to keep repeating it, is right in substance when he says that M Mitterrand should leave office if the opposition wins a clear victory in March. It seems absurd that political life in France should now be dominated by arguments about the president's constitutional powers during two years of his mandate which, if his own programme had been implemented, he would no longer enjoy.

Yours reference to "battles" between "Marxists and Freudians" presumably refers to the fact that there are individual and social influences on behaviour, and social work needs both a psychology and a sociology, however difficult it may be to contain them.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SMITH,
Wandsworth Borough Council,
Social Services Department,
Putney Area Office,
125 Upper Richmond Road, SW15.

Turning in theses

From Dr L. H. Palmer

Sir, The Research Councils seem to have overlooked the fact that it is not the universities who write theses, but graduate students. It is not at all clear why they should acquire a sense of urgency or, as they may see it, present an unsatisfactory thesis, merely because the institution in which they are temporary sojourners may be deprived of grants in future. The universities' only sanctions, namely withdrawal of supervision or cancellation of registration, are self-defeating: they will bring about the very delay the councils are concerned to end.

Far better, surely, to adapt the conditions imposed by some foreign governments on their graduate students; namely council support should take the form of a loan in the first instance. If the thesis is completed within the prescribed period of four years, the loan is immediately converted into a grant; otherwise it is repayable over a stipulated period.

One may be sure that this would

Access for organ donors

From Miss Anne Wheelhouse

Sir, I wonder if credit cards might become the backbone of a system that would positively aid the superb transplant units that now operate throughout this country by becoming what might be called Access to Life cards?

Children in care

From Mr K. K. Smith

Sir, Social work was identifiable in the 1870s so it is not a young profession, nor is there any particular virtue in being an old one. It has not been "buffeted by fads and fashions" as your leader (December 4) states. The development of general social work came gradually from within the profession, as its practitioners recognised that whether people are elderly, homeless, disabled, neglected children or mentally ill, their problems need to be seen in a social context and above all else they are people.

Your reference to "battles" between "Marxists and Freudians" presumably refers to the fact that there are individual and social influences on behaviour, and social work needs both a psychology and a sociology, however difficult it may be to contain them.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SMITH,
Wandsworth Borough Council,
Social Services Department,
Putney Area Office,
125 Upper Richmond Road, SW15.

Decline of Rugby

From Mr R. M. Williams

Sir, Your leader, "Rugby after school" (November 24) stated correctly that the standard of rugby playing in England is declining. Having been connected with the England 16 Group, the first rung on the England ladder, for eight years, I would certainly remark on the changing standards of skill.

During the past 25 years a number of interrelated social changes have meant that schools now place considerably more importance on academic results than on the pursuit of all-round education. At the same time there has been an increasing demand for more individual sports, and for games to be treated purely as a leisure pursuit, where young people can be active in pleasant social groups.

The consequences have been that schools increasingly regard themselves as academic institutions rather than educational ones, with the result that the value of serious sport is reduced, both in the eyes of parents and pupils.

The growth of individual games, with only fun and leisure as their objective, has meant that parents fail to see sport as a serious activity and

increasingly few enjoy the experience of team sports.

Team sports (and I believe Rugby to be the best) played with the objective of winning by playing as well as possible, have the added dimensions of discipline, team organization, the serious pursuit of fitness, loyalty to a team effort, decision making and the very necessary skill of grafting - without hope of personal glory - in the pursuit of team excellence.

At a time when society seems in dire need of social and personal discipline, it is with sincere regret that I remark on such decline of awareness in our schools. Because the resources and organization and - up to a few years ago, the tradition - for such activity exists in schools, they have a duty to provide their pupils with the opportunity. If they continue to abdicate that responsibility, it may be more than the England Rugby team who come to rue it.

Yours faithfully,
R. M. WILLIAMS,
(Coach, England 16 Group),
Sevenoaks School Rugby Football Club,
Sevenoaks,
November 26.

In 1981 Lord Scarman spelled out a programme of remedial action, still relevant today. The CBI has been calling for more to be done. Now the Government can draw also from the commission's proposals.

The task is not for the Government alone, nor the need for money alone. Statutory authorities, private enterprise, Churches and voluntary organisations, local communities and individuals - all have a part to play.

The American device of "urban coalitions" could be effective in Britain, too. Here is the opportunity for one Government, through its current review of policy, to lead the attack on inner-city blight as vigorously as it has tackled some other deep-seated national problems.

Yours truly,
DAVID LANE,
5 Spinnery Drive,
Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

Housey-housey

From Mr V. R. A. Wheeler

Sir, I have recently seen an estate agents' board proclaiming "Spoken for". Perhaps this cosy term relates to the house being sold to an engaged couple?

Yours faithfully,
V. R. A. WHEELER,
Park Road,
Ashstead, Surrey



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
December 8: The Queen, Patron of the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations, this evening attended "A Royal Celebration of Youth", presented by Yorkshire Television at the Conference Centre, Harrogate, in aid of the National Council of YMCAs to mark International Youth Year.

The Queen was accompanied on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for North Yorkshire (the Marquess of Northampton), the Managing Director of Yorkshire Television (Mr Paul Fox), the President of the YMCA (the Lord Remnant) and the Chairman (Mr Gerald Ward).

Her Majesty later left Harrogate Station in the Royal Train for London.

Mr Robert Fellowes was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Federation of the International, left Royal Air Force Church Fenton today in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight for Portugal.

Her Royal Highness will attend the FEI Bureau meeting and General Assembly in Lisbon.

Mr Brian McGrath is in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
December 7: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a performance of Haydn's *Creation* by the Choir of The Princess Margaret Royal Free School, Windsor, in the School Hall, Egham.

Her Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Vice Lord-Lieutenant for Berkshire (Mr J. R. Henderson).

The Hon Mrs Willis was in attendance.

The Queen will open the new Central Public Health Laboratory in Colindale on December 11.

The Queen will attend a reception at Guildhall to mark the 190th anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin on December 12.

A memorial service for Ian Whitham will be held on Thursday, December 12, at All Saints, Margaret Street, W.1, at 11.30 am.

A service of remembrance and thanksgiving for the life and work of Andrew Sharman is being held today at noon at St Paul's Church, Queen Caroline Street, Hammer-smith, London, W.6. The Institution of Civil Engineers will be represented by its president-elect, Mr D. G. M. Roberts.

A memorial service for Mr Tony Tordman will be held at St Marylebone Parish Church, Marylebone Road, N.W.1, at noon today.

Mr Ahmed E. H. Jaffer has been appointed an Honorary Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon W. R. S. Neave and Miss J. M. S. Pates
The engagement is announced between William Robert Sheffield Neave, son of the late Air Vice-Marshal, OBE, and Miss J. M. S. Pates, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Stuart Pates, of The Old Rectory, High Road, Great Dunmow, Essex.

Mr J. K. G. de Ferraris and Miss F. H. Nye
The engagement is announced between James Kilmaine, eldest son of Mr and Mrs D. K. de Ferraris of Crosshead, Chislehurst Road, Bickley, Kent, and Fiona Helen, daughter of Dr I. W. B. Nye and the late Mrs M. E. Nye of Kilnham, The Avenue, South Nuffield, Surrey.

Mr R. L. M. Schlee and Miss M. A. Ozoldi Erre
The engagement is announced between Robin, eldest son of Mr and Mrs R. L. M. Schlee, of Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Maria Angeles, elder daughter of Señor and Señora Ozoldi, of Pamplona, Spain.

Flight-Lieutenant J. A. Tenzon-Collins and Miss S. J. Watt
The engagement is announced between John Anthony, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. E. Tenzon-Collins, of 37 Chester Road, Northwood, Middlesex, and Shona Jane, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Watt, of 24 Dale Close, Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

Mr S. D. Lewis and Miss A. E. Stoker
The engagement is announced between Stephen David, only son of Mrs Lewis, of Blundellands, Merseyside, and the late Mr Harry Lewis, and Anne, only daughter of Mr S. D. Lewis, of Blundellands, Merseyside, and the late Mr C. H. A. Stoker, of Woolton, Liverpool.

Mr J. R. Thompson-Ashby and Miss A. M. Cordwell
The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mrs E. S. Ashby, of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, and of the late Major R. T. Ashby, and Anne, only daughter of Mr S. D. Lewis, of Blundellands, Merseyside, and the late Mr C. H. A. Stoker, of Woolton, Liverpool.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Mr R. M. Trueman and Miss A. French
The engagement is announced between Robert Michael, only son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Trueman, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Alison, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. D. French, of Hampton on the Hill, Warwick.

Time to join the urban strugglers

A map of the religious demography of England would show that the Church of England's strength lies in the suburbs, country towns, and rural areas. That is where the great majority of its 1.2 million weekly worshippers live.

The same map would show the opposite pattern for the Roman Catholic Church. Its 1.6 million regular worshippers are in urban areas, gradually spreading to the suburbs. It is the largest church in all the seven biggest conurbations.

An honest comparison of the two churches would have been a valuable addition to the report of the Archbishop's Commission on Urban Priority Areas. The lack of it suggests that the commission thought, on the whole, that it had nothing to learn from non-Anglicans (Free Churchmen, generally, will be familiar with the syndrome).

What the Roman Catholics could have offered is "street wisdom": how to survive in the urban jungle. It is a desperately difficult task.

What the Catholic Church does in the inner city is to run an "alternative society". It says to its members, in effect, that out there, beyond the city walls, is a promised land from which

they are excluded by class, education, and lack of capital. If some of those more privileged folk can be persuaded to aid the "us" who are excluded, so much the better.

But basically, "their ways are not our ways" and "we are on our own". The church has to be run on the pennies of the poor. The natural alienation felt by the unprivileged towards the rest is automatically reflected in the ethos of English urban Catholicism.

Its history and its present exclusion from the pinnacles of prestige in the nation enhances its sense of being different, and not involved in or responsible for the social and economic conditions of the inner city. It is about "something else".

In defence of, and in pursuit of, that something else, it runs schools for its children and welfare agencies for its unfortunate; before the welfare state, it ran a complete alternative self-sufficient structure, "from the cradle to the grave".

It was, of course, an Irish achievement, and the religious and social alienation which was its dynamic had deep roots in Irish history. What the Irish immigrant church did in London and Liverpool it did no less spectacularly in New York or

Chicago. The church arrived with the people, as poor as the people. It needed no "bias to the poor". In Britain, its natural political allegiance was to the Labour Party, which in many areas it dominated. In some, it still does.

Those remarkable communities, of course, share the inner city with the rest, who come in all shapes and sizes. If the average urban working class man or woman knows any believing Christians at all, the odds are high they will be Catholics. The odds are very low that they will be Anglicans.

The Catholics have now lost most of their distinctive Irishness, except in those places which have received a trickle of Irish immigration since the Second World War. But it is still there.

What English Catholicism stands for, fundamentally, is the "something-else" of Christianity, of being a world apart from the class, money, and education hierarchies which rule the inner city.

It was, of course, an Irish achievement, and the religious and social alienation which was its dynamic had deep roots in Irish history. What the Irish immigrant church did in London and Liverpool it did no less spectacularly in New York or

generally. It is a world where OBEs do not count, but with a rich folk culture of its own.

That could have been, and should have been, a very uncomfortable but potentially fruitful challenge to the Church of England in its recent inner city exercise, for it sets question marks all along the way. Most of all, it drives a coach and horses through the easy identification of church and nation which is central to the ideology of Anglicanism (and of the inner city report). Instead of the "consciousness of the nation" style of utterance, which has caused such furious resentment, it could have been more a voice crying in the wilderness.

For it may well be the case that that very style and tone, and the ideology it manifests, is the explanation of the Church of England's inner city predicament and failure.

To be seen to be in solidarity with the people of the inner city, the Church of England may have to lose solidarity with the Establishment, to cut loose from the norms of English class, to abandon the unspoken assumption that Englishness is synonymous with membership of the Kingdom of God, and to float free into untried and dangerous waters.

Parliament this week

Commons, Today (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Today (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Tomorrow (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Tomorrow (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Wednesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Thursday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Thursday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Friday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Friday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Saturday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Saturday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Sunday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Sunday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Monday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Monday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Tuesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Tuesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Wednesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Thursday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Thursday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Friday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Friday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Saturday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Saturday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Sunday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Sunday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Monday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Monday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Tuesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Tuesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Wednesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Thursday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Thursday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Friday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Friday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Saturday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Saturday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Sunday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Sunday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Monday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Monday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Tuesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Tuesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Wednesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Thursday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Thursday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Friday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Friday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Saturday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Saturday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Sunday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Sunday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Monday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Monday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Tuesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Tuesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Wednesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Thursday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Thursday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Friday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Friday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Saturday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Saturday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Sunday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Sunday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Monday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Monday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Tuesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Tuesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Wednesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Thursday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Thursday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Friday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Friday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Saturday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Saturday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Sunday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Sunday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Monday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Monday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Tuesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Tuesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Wednesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Thursday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Thursday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Friday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Friday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Saturday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Saturday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Sunday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Sunday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Monday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Monday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Tuesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Tuesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Wednesday (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Progress of legislation

Commons, Today (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Today (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Tomorrow (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Tomorrow (2.30):** Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry.

Commons, Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the proposed Bill for the regulation of the gas industry. **House of Lords, Wednesday (2.30):**

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Time for Chancellor to trim interest rates

Finance ministers, whose lives are normally one long negative, are feeling positively pleased with themselves. Having told us for years that currencies were impossible to manage, they have for 40 weeks achieved precisely such management. In New York, in late September, they nervously announced they were going to bring the dollar down; since then it has fallen overall (according to Morgan Guaranty's calculations) by nearly 8 per cent.

Now the fun begins. All participants in the New York Plaza agreement, Mr Nigel Lawson included, tell anyone who will listen that it was not based on the idea of "target zones" for the various participating currencies. This is true but interesting. Of more interest is the clear understanding that some currencies should rise more than others.

Again, the participants are ready to admit to this intention now that they have had some apparent success in this more complex task of four-way adjustment. Since September 20, the end of the trading week before the Plaza agreement, the dollar has fallen 15.3 per cent against the yen, 11.1 per cent against the mark and 7.4 per cent against the pound.

But if we go back, not to just before the Plaza agreement but to the dollar's peak last February, the dollar has fallen much the same distance against all three - about 25 per cent on average. Indeed, the order is reversed. The dollar has fallen most against the pound, slightly less against the mark and least, in fact, against the yen.

So all that has happened since late September is a modest correction in the perverse behaviour of the three main competing currencies during an established period of dollar decline. So far as Britain is concerned, this begs more questions than it answers. Does the Government consider this sufficient? What does it want to happen next?

President Reagan's trade-watcher has now said the dollar should drop another 10 per cent. That is the kind of precision suggestive of "target zones", that sends shudders down central bank spines. But it is no good starting down the road of multilateral currency management without having some idea where it is intended to lead.

Perhaps the early, crisis months of this year are not a sensible base of comparison. But even if we look further back, we find that the pound has risen almost as much against the dollar as the mark has. Yet German industry is, clearly, more competitive than Britain's. German inflation has virtually disappeared, the German balance of payments is much stronger than Britain's. A rather querulous search for explanations is taking place.

The first, and most comforting to the British, is that West Germany is not doing its bit. The Bundesbank admits there was a problem, stemming from methods of intervention in the European Monetary System. Back in the EMS's earliest days, members used to boost weaker currencies by buying them in exchange for their dollar reserves. In those days, the dollar was fragile, and the Americans complained. So EMS members built up reserves of Marks instead, to sell in exchange for their currencies in times of trouble. The very day after the Plaza agreement, the Italians were undermining it by frantically selling marks, until requested to switch to dollar sales by an embarrassed Bundesbank.

The second complaint against West Germany is that it is not cutting taxes fast enough to boost the economy and reduce the capital outflow to the United States that helps to keep the dollar up and the mark down. This is largely talk. The German growth rate is accelerating modestly, but quite fast enough for the Germans. The real question must address British behaviour.

The pound is plainly buoyed up by the

level of British interest rates. A neat little analysis published today by stockbrokers, Simon & Coates, demonstrates that the gap between British and German rates is not justified by the difference between British and German inflation, a view shared by the president of the Bundesbank. Last week, six-month Euro-currency interest rates were 11.3 per cent for sterling, 4.8 per cent for the mark.

Adjusted by the likely rate of inflation in both countries over the next six months, Simon & Coates arrives at a "real" interest rate for Britain of 7.3 per cent. That is more than twice the rate calculated for West Germany. Moreover, since Simon & Coates is unduly pessimistic about British inflation, the difference in "real" interest rates may be larger still.

Why does the Chancellor not make a cut? Plainly, the Plaza agreement was based on an understanding that the Europeans as a group would not bring interest rates down too fast, just as (to the unease of Mr Paul Volcker) it was based on an understanding that the Americans would not put rates up but within the European group, there should be some adjustment.

Interest rate cuts have been delayed by the cloud of uncertainty over government policy since this year's sterling M3 target was abandoned and the Autumn Statement boosted asset sales to allow for higher public spending. Reading the boom-boom reports of the Autumn Statement next day, the Chancellor even feared he might have to put interest rates up. This is a dangerous but inevitable consequence of confusion over government strategy, in which it is not clear whether the Government wishes to stick close to the mark, or whether the interest rate itself has become the proof of monetary virility.

The Chancellor's latest use of the interest rate weapon is in the pay battle. You cut first, he is saying to employers. Then I will follow. Companies that concede pay increases have no right to complain about the cost of interest rates.

Fair enough. Britain's labour costs stick out like a sore thumb. According to Morgan Guaranty's calculations, unit labour costs in manufacturing rose three times as fast in Britain as in West Germany in 1973-83, since when they have actually fallen in West Germany but risen 9 per cent in Britain. The trouble with the Chancellor's attempt to bargain with the Confederation of British Industry over pay and interest rates is that the CBI cannot deliver, any more than the unions could.

The Chancellor is entitled to use any weapon he can to deal with Britain's notorious pay problem; but interest rates are not a good one. They are better used in pursuit of a clear exchange-rate strategy within today's semi-managed system. This is no pasacca, it remains a critical question as to how much slippage against the mark is desirable as the dollar declines, before the exchange-rate is held as a brace on manufacturing productivity and prices. But wherever the Government places its policy pin, any policy that is sufficiently clear and firm should now permit an interest rate cut. Even the French, tied to the mark within the EMS, have been trimming rates. The British should follow suit.

The Chancellor should then try to use his scope for tax cuts as a lever on wage bargains, there are some quite interesting ideas in today's *Economic Bulletin* from Lloyd's bank. The notion of tax-based incentives to lower wage inflation is the one item of alliance clothing the government has still not effectively pinched. Perhaps it requires the attentions of that skilful political thief, Lord Young.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

GEC poised to make 160p formal bid for Plessey

By Derek Harris and David Smith

Final preparations were being made last night for General Electric Company's hostile bid for Plessey, its smaller electronics competitor, as a price of 160p against the Friday night closing price of 182p. GEC hopes to have the paperwork finished in time for the near £1.2 billion bid to be made today.

GEC is still arguing that 160p is a realistic figure as originally suggested in its first approach, which was last week rebuffed by Plessey.

Plessey is expected to reject the bid as insufficient. City expectations had been that a formal bid was more likely to be pitched at 180p or more.

But Plessey last night was still studying the latest letter from GEC in which its chairman, Mr James Prior, the former cabinet minister, had set out the "Plessey" counter proposal earlier that Plessey should buy out GEC's

interest in the System X telephone exchange system for which Plessey is main contractor to British Telecom.

The possibility of GEC linking with France's state-owned Compagnie Generale d'Electricite (CGE) to create a European solution in the battle with the biggest international telecommunications companies was being played down by GEC last night.

There have been talks between GEC and CGE but they were described as "very preliminary".

There is speculation that GEC and CGE, or its quoted offshoot Alcatel Thomson which makes telecommunications equipment, may each take a share stake in the other.

A deal on marketing of telecommunications equipment has been set up between CGE and American Telephone & Telegraph (AT & T) with N V

Philips of the Netherlands. It would give AT & T a 10 per cent share of the French telephone system.

The companies had set last Saturday as the deadline for obtaining government clearance for the deal, but the French Government appears unlikely to make a decision before Christmas.

However, City sources close to Dixons and BHS played down the suggestion yesterday.

Telegraph switch

New financial and management arrangements at the Daily Telegraph are expected to be announced tomorrow.

Confirmation is also expected that Mr Conrad Black, the controversial Canadian businessman, is to take a controlling stake.

BET has received 15.1 per cent acceptances for its 272p share bid for SGB, the scaffold manufacturer, and now own or has acceptances for 24.2 per cent of the ordinary share capital.

Before the announcement of

BHS 'battle' talk

The possibility of a bid battle for British Home Stores, which is embarking on a £1.5 billion merger with Sir Terence Conran's Habitat-Motherecare,

Mr Stanley Kalms, chairman of Dixons, the electronic photographic retailers, is known to have looked at BHS in the past. Yesterday he was "involved in meetings" and unavailable for comment.

Before the announcement of

will have been implemented, the chief executive of Lloyd's, Mr Ian Hay Davison, said.

The next few weeks will be crucial for Lloyd's as a test of its self-regulation in action.

As the solicitors for the disgruntled names put the finishing touches to the writs they have been preparing since the summer, forces are gathering within Lloyd's for some form of market rescue for the names.

The PCW names face estimated future losses of £130 million, but there are fears as Lloyd's that they could rise to more than £200 million.

Several influential working members of Lloyd's want a market rescue, with the names paying a proportion of their losses, major broker involved in the scandal paying a proportion and the market picking up the balance either out of the policy holder's protection fund

will have been implemented, the chief executive of Lloyd's, Mr Ian Hay Davison, said.

The next few weeks will be crucial for Lloyd's as a test of its self-regulation in action.

As the solicitors for the disgruntled names put the finishing touches to the writs they have been preparing since the summer, forces are gathering within Lloyd's for some form of market rescue for the names.

The PCW names face estimated future losses of £130 million, but there are fears as Lloyd's that they could rise to more than £200 million.

Several influential working members of Lloyd's want a market rescue, with the names paying a proportion of their losses, major broker involved in the scandal paying a proportion and the market picking up the balance either out of the policy holder's protection fund

will have been implemented, the chief executive of Lloyd's, Mr Ian Hay Davison, said.

The next few weeks will be crucial for Lloyd's as a test of its self-regulation in action.

As the solicitors for the disgruntled names put the finishing touches to the writs they have been preparing since the summer, forces are gathering within Lloyd's for some form of market rescue for the names.

The PCW names face estimated future losses of £130 million, but there are fears as Lloyd's that they could rise to more than £200 million.

Several influential working members of Lloyd's want a market rescue, with the names paying a proportion of their losses, major broker involved in the scandal paying a proportion and the market picking up the balance either out of the policy holder's protection fund

will have been implemented, the chief executive of Lloyd's, Mr Ian Hay Davison, said.

The next few weeks will be crucial for Lloyd's as a test of its self-regulation in action.

As the solicitors for the disgruntled names put the finishing touches to the writs they have been preparing since the summer, forces are gathering within Lloyd's for some form of market rescue for the names.

The PCW names face estimated future losses of £130 million, but there are fears as Lloyd's that they could rise to more than £200 million.

Several influential working members of Lloyd's want a market rescue, with the names paying a proportion of their losses, major broker involved in the scandal paying a proportion and the market picking up the balance either out of the policy holder's protection fund

will have been implemented, the chief executive of Lloyd's, Mr Ian Hay Davison, said.

The next few weeks will be crucial for Lloyd's as a test of its self-regulation in action.

As the solicitors for the disgruntled names put the finishing touches to the writs they have been preparing since the summer, forces are gathering within Lloyd's for some form of market rescue for the names.

The PCW names face estimated future losses of £130 million, but there are fears as Lloyd's that they could rise to more than £200 million.

Several influential working members of Lloyd's want a market rescue, with the names paying a proportion of their losses, major broker involved in the scandal paying a proportion and the market picking up the balance either out of the policy holder's protection fund

will have been implemented, the chief executive of Lloyd's, Mr Ian Hay Davison, said.

The next few weeks will be crucial for Lloyd's as a test of its self-regulation in action.

As the solicitors for the disgruntled names put the finishing touches to the writs they have been preparing since the summer, forces are gathering within Lloyd's for some form of market rescue for the names.

The PCW names face estimated future losses of £130 million, but there are fears as Lloyd's that they could rise to more than £200 million.

US NOTEBOOK

Loan rates lower despite high deficit

The United States financial markets seem unaffected by what many have described as the greatest threat to American prosperity - the budget deficit of the federal government.

In 1981, the last year to be affected by the decisions of President Carter, the budget deficit was \$79 billion (\$24 billion). It then rose sharply to \$128 billion in 1982, \$208 billion in 1983, \$185 billion in 1984, an estimate of \$211 billion this year and a further estimate of \$178 billion next year.

Interest rates in the night have been expected to rise sharply, but the opposite has happened.

The interest rate in 1981 on a three-year US treasury security was 14.4 per cent. In the following years the budget deficit soared, yet interest rates declined appreciably.

In 1982 the yield on the three-year US treasury security was 12.92 per cent. In 1983 it was 10.45 per cent. In 1984 it was 11.89 per cent and last September it was 9.17 per cent. So between 1981 when the budget deficit was under \$80 billion and 1985 when the budget deficit is estimated to have exceeded \$200 billion, there has been a decline of more than 500 basis points in the yield on the US government security.

There was another round in this strange series of events in the last couple of weeks. Due to the apparently insoluble wrangle in Congress over a budget resolution and a solution to the budget crisis, there was a period during which the US Treasury was not legally allowed to issue any new paper. When it finally came to the market after the debt ceiling was raised an amount of about \$60 billion was presented.

Many experts in Wall Street advised that this would lead to a rise in interest rates and a fall in bond prices because the market could not absorb such an amount of money.

Yet since the beginning of November the March Treasury bond contract has risen extraordinarily from 77 to over 81 and the cash bonds have also done well. At present the yield on a 30-year bond in New York is 9.8 per cent.

In recent years there has been a surge in the amount of personal interest income earned by Americans. Between 1973 and 1981 the amount of personal interest income earned rose from \$94 billion to \$332 billion. Over this period the rate of interest on a 10-year Treasury security rose from 6.8 to 13.91 per cent.

Maxwell Newton

EEC faces £100m tin losses

By Michael Prest Financial Correspondent

European Community members of the International Tin Council stand to lose a total of more than £100 million if the tin price falls to around £5,000 a tonne. But it is believed that France and Germany particularly are still resisting the British Government's campaign to persuade all ITC members to accept their debts.

With only the ITC's 22 members, the EEC is the most powerful single voice on the council. If it agreed to an orderly resumption of tin trading on the basis of member governments assuming whatever losses might accrue, the chances of a resolution to the crisis would be much improved.

On the basis that tin prices fell to £5,000 a tonne from their suspension price on October 24 of over £8,000, the ITC's losses would be around £400 million. Of that, the nine EEC consuming signatories to the International Tin Agreement would be liable for £104 million.

Britain could have to pay £16 million, while other major liabilities would be: France £20 million, Germany £37 million, Italy £11 million, The Netherlands £13 million. The biggest consumer is Japan, whose debt could be £79 million.

The tin producers would face debts of: Australia £200 million, Indonesia £18 million, Malaysia £82 million, Nigeria £3 million, Thailand £43 million, and Zaire £3 million. But there is a feeling in Whitehall and the Bank of England that the producers would follow an EEC lead.

Officials say that they have done almost everything they can do to produce a solution to crisis, now in its seventh week. The French Government is understood to have argued that the responsibility for a settlement lies with the London authorities. Germany maintains that it has constitutional problems about committing itself to a settlement without knowing the sums involved.

The Bank of England is working on the assumption that a resumption of trading without agreement would cause the tin price to fall to £4,000 a tonne. An orderly resumption of trading, however, might restrict the fall to £6,000.

One problem about assessing the financial impact is that the tin buffer stock's unsprung forward sale contracts, which total 57,000 tonnes, are contracted to be sold at the price prevailing at the time of sale.

are about to have, computer systems installed, and we suggest that many in authority in companies may not fully understand computers themselves, and therefore tend to disregard the problems," he said.

The survey shows that 43 per cent had suffered from fraud, 37 per cent believed they were vulnerable and 16 per cent said they were being defrauded.

"Most firms today have, or

Purge on preferred syndicates at Lloyd's

By Alison Eadie

The Council of Lloyd's insurance market is today expected to approve a code of practice which is intended to eliminate preferred underwriting.

Preferred underwriting occurs when an underwriter writes for more than one syndicate, or when a managing agent manages several syndicates, and the names on one syndicate are favoured over those on the other syndicates.

Baby syndicates, which sometimes have no more than one or two names who create off the most lucrative business, are the most notorious example of preferred underwriting.

The code of practice will not be mandatory, because of the difficulty of defining precisely what is a preferred syndicate. An underwriter can write different classes of business for different syndicates without favouring one syndicate over another.

The code states that managing agents must deal with conflicts of interest so that all names are treated fairly. If a name feels he has been treated unfairly he has ultimate redress through the law of agency.

Next month the Council is expected to approve a by-law against related party reinsurance - the placing of business with an insurance company or through a non-Lloyd's broker, either of which is related to the syndicate's managing agent.

Once these two reforms have been enforced, most of the reforms called for by the Fisher working party, set up in 1977,

will have been implemented, the chief executive of Lloyd's, Mr Ian Hay Davison, said.

The next few weeks will be crucial for Lloyd's as a test of its self-regulation in action.

As the solicitors for the disgruntled names put the finishing touches to the writs they have been preparing since the summer, forces are gathering within Lloyd's for some form of market rescue for the names.

The PCW names face estimated future losses of £130 million, but there are fears as Lloyd's that they could rise to more than £200 million.

Several influential working members of Lloyd's want a market rescue, with the names paying a proportion of their losses, major broker involved in the scandal paying a proportion and the market picking up the balance either out of the policy holder's protection fund

will have been implemented, the chief executive of Lloyd's, Mr Ian Hay Davison, said.

The next few weeks will be crucial for Lloyd's as a test of its self-regulation in action.

As the solicitors for the disgruntled names put the finishing touches to the writs they have been preparing since the summer, forces are gathering within Lloyd's for some form of market rescue for the names.

The PCW names face estimated future losses of £130 million, but there are fears as Lloyd's that they could rise to more than £200 million.

Several influential working members of Lloyd's want a market rescue, with the names paying a proportion of their losses, major broker involved in the scandal paying a proportion and the market picking up the balance either out of the policy holder's protection fund

will have been implemented, the chief executive of Lloyd's, Mr Ian Hay Davison, said.

The next few weeks will be crucial for Lloyd's as a test of its self-regulation in action.

As the solicitors for the disgruntled names put the finishing touches to the writs they have been preparing since the summer, forces are gathering within Lloyd's for some form of market rescue for the names.

The PCW names face estimated future losses of £130 million, but there are fears as Lloyd's that they could rise to more than £200 million.

Several influential working members of Lloyd's want a market rescue, with the names paying a proportion of their losses, major broker involved in the scandal paying a proportion and the market picking up the balance either out of the policy holder's protection fund

will have been implemented, the chief executive of Lloyd's, Mr Ian Hay Davison, said.

The next few weeks will be crucial for Lloyd's as a test of its self-regulation in action.

As the solicitors for the disgruntled names put the finishing touches to the writs they have been preparing since the summer, forces are gathering within Lloyd's for some form of market rescue for the names.

The PCW names face estimated future losses of £130 million, but there are fears as Lloyd's that they could rise to more than £200 million.

Several influential working members of Lloyd's want a market rescue, with the names paying a proportion of their losses, major broker involved in the scandal paying a proportion and the market picking up the balance either out of the policy holder's protection fund

UK urged to curb oil output

From David Young Geneva

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to make a new attempt to persuade Britain and Norway to limit their North Sea oil output.

It will do so in an effort to avert the price collapse that the oil producers' cartel predicts will take place in the spring.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, gave a warning here that Opec oil prices would fall drastically unless member states agreed on policy changes.

The 13 oil ministers of the Opec member states are meeting in Geneva in an attempt to find a way of maintaining the current price structure and output levels at a time when all the industry projections point to a sharp fall in demand in the spring.

Demand and prices are strong because of the winter, but most industrial countries have now completed their winter stocking.

Opec has attempted in the past to secure an agreement from non-member producers like Britain and Norway to co-operate in controlling output. But it has been rebuffed.

The Opec ministers, who for once are united in their pessimism that a price collapse is inevitable, unless world output is restricted, have given a warning that while most members would survive a price war, many oilfields planned for development in the North Sea would become uneconomical.

Many experts in Wall Street advised that this would lead to a rise in interest rates and a fall in bond prices because the market could not absorb such an amount of money.

Yet since the beginning of November the March Treasury bond contract has risen extraordinarily from 77 to over 81 and the cash bonds have also done well. At present the yield on a 30-year bond in New York is 9.8 per cent.

In recent years there has been a surge in the amount of personal interest income earned by Americans. Between 1973 and 1981 the amount of personal interest income earned rose from \$94 billion to \$332 billion. Over this period the rate of interest on a 10-year Treasury security rose from 6.8 to 13.91 per cent.

Many experts in Wall Street advised that this would lead to a rise in interest rates and a fall in bond prices because the market could not absorb such an amount of money.

Yet since the beginning of November the March Treasury bond contract has risen extraordinarily from 77 to over 81 and the cash bonds have also done well. At present the yield on a 30-year bond in New York is 9.8 per cent.

In recent years there has been a surge in the amount of personal interest income earned by Americans. Between 1973 and 1981 the amount of personal interest income earned rose from \$94 billion to \$332 billion. Over this period the rate of interest on a 10-year Treasury security rose from 6.8 to 13.91 per cent.

Many experts in Wall Street advised that this would lead to a rise in interest rates and a fall in bond prices because the market could not absorb such an amount of money.

Yet since the beginning of November the March Treasury bond contract has risen extraordinarily from 77 to over 81 and the cash bonds have also done well. At present the yield on a 30-year bond in New York is 9.8 per cent.

In recent years there has been a surge in the amount of personal interest income earned by Americans. Between 1973 and 1981 the amount of personal interest income earned rose from \$94 billion to \$332 billion. Over this period the rate of interest on a 10-year Treasury security rose from 6.8 to 13.91 per cent.

Many experts in Wall Street advised that this would lead to a rise in interest rates and a fall in bond prices because the market could not absorb such an amount of money.

Yet since the beginning of November the March Treasury bond contract has risen extraordinarily from 77 to over 81 and the cash bonds have also done well. At present the yield on a 30-year bond in New York is 9.8 per cent.

In recent years there has been a surge in the amount of personal interest income earned by Americans. Between 1973 and 1981 the amount of personal interest income earned rose from \$94 billion to \$332 billion. Over this period the rate of interest on a 10-year Treasury security rose from 6.8 to 13.91 per cent.

Many experts in Wall Street advised that this would lead to a rise in interest rates and a fall in bond prices because the market could not absorb such an amount of money.

Yet since the beginning of November the March Treasury bond contract has risen extraordinarily from 77 to over 81 and the cash bonds have also done well. At present the yield on a 30-year bond in New York is 9.8 per cent.

In recent years there has been a surge in the amount of personal interest income earned by Americans. Between 1973 and 1981 the amount of personal interest income earned rose from \$94 billion to \$332 billion. Over this period the rate of interest on a 10-year Treasury security rose from 6.8 to 13.91 per cent.

Many experts in Wall Street advised that this would lead to a rise in interest rates and a fall in bond prices because the market could not absorb such an amount of money.

Yet since the beginning of November the March Treasury bond contract has risen extraordinarily from 77 to over 81 and the cash bonds have also done well. At present the yield on a 30-year bond in New York is 9.8 per cent.

In recent years there has been a surge in the amount of personal interest income earned by Americans. Between 1973 and 1981 the amount of personal interest income earned rose from \$94 billion to \$332 billion. Over this period the rate of interest on a 10-year Treasury security rose from 6.8 to 13.91 per cent.

Many experts in Wall Street advised that this would lead to a rise in interest rates and a fall in bond prices because the market could not absorb such an amount of money.

Yet since the beginning of November the March Treasury bond contract has risen extraordinarily from 77 to over 81 and the cash bonds have also done well. At present the yield on a 30-year bond in New York is 9.8 per cent.

In recent years there has been a surge in the amount of personal interest income earned by Americans. Between 1973 and 1981 the amount of personal interest income earned rose from \$94 billion to \$332 billion. Over this period the rate of interest on a 10-year Treasury security rose from 6.8 to 13.91 per cent.

Many experts in Wall Street advised that this would lead to a rise in interest rates and a fall in bond prices because the market could not absorb such an amount of money.

Yet since the beginning of November the March Treasury bond contract has risen extraordinarily from 77 to over 81 and the cash bonds have also done well. At present the yield

This advertisement is published by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited on behalf of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc. The directors of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries plc. (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

THE GENTLEMEN PLEASE!



The Final Offer† by Scottish & Newcastle for Matthew Brown closes on Wednesday 11th December.

It is currently worth 576p*. If the Matthew Brown share price had followed the FT-Actuaries Brewers and Distillers Price Index since bid speculation started, it would now be standing at around 304p.

You can see what our offer has done to increase the Matthew Brown share price. Now ask yourself what will rejection do to it?

There has been time enough to discuss the benefits of this generous offer. Now, the time has almost run out. Only sufficient acceptances now will realise these benefits:

- S&N offers you
 - 159%* increase in capital value
 - 87%* increase in income
 - 63%* premium over net asset value, even including the recent revaluation
 - 26* times exit price earnings multiple over the latest published earnings per share
- Can you afford to let this go?

**Scottish &
Newcastle
Breweries plc.**

**ONLY
2
DAYS
TO GO**



Accept the Scottish & Newcastle offer now!

*Based on S&N's offer of 16 ordinary shares for every 5 Matthew Brown ordinary shares. S&N's ordinary shares closed at 180p on 9th December 1985. (The latest practicable date prior to the appearance of this advertisement.)
†The increase in income is based on Matthew Brown's final dividend for the most recent financial year and on a forecast interim dividend.

†This offer is final. It will not be increased and will close if it has not become or been declared unconditional as to acceptances on or before 11th December 1985. S&N reserves the right, however, to increase the offer or extend the closing date in the unlikely event that a competitive situation arises.

IRE CAR

YOUR

WOMEN

1003/928 860

HARVARD

SECURITIES

PLC

PERSONAL

CURRENT ACC

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

1003/928 860

TEMPUS

Gilts: traders perplexed by funny money sums

Like space, where the cluster of old satellites is dense enough to impede the flight of probes, the British financial scene is littered with relics of previous regimes.

Each Friday, for example, the discount houses still solemnly tender for £100 million of Treasury bills, in ritual which seems to have little commercial significance, given that daily shortages run into billions.

In the days when the Bank of England determined interest rates quite publicly, Minimum Lending Rate was the coping stone of the London interest rate structure. Now that interest rates are market determined - or was that the last policy but two? - MLR lives behind a curtain deep in the Bank, guarding its secrets from a jealous world.

Very occasionally, a spark of life can be breathed into these superannuated hulks of structure, when the occasion warrants it.

On January 14, this year, the curtain was suddenly thrust aside, and MLR came back for a day at 12 per cent, in an effort to halt the tide of unseemly conduct of the British money market. The move worked for a time, until the external pressures grew still fiercer, and base rates were forced up to 14 per cent on January 28.

Tomorrow, the gilt market has an opportunity to witness yet another ritual exercise, now devoid, in theory, of substance: publication of the money supply figures.

It will be fascinating to see whether publication of poor figures (which is what most of the gilt market appears to expect) is capable of generating a response from the market, in the face of official incoherence. Gilt ended the week on a comparatively jumpy note, after the long end shed nearly one point, pushing yields up towards the top end of the trading range.

A £M3 figure, indicating growth of over 1 per cent and including a very high bank lending figure among the credit counterparts, ought not to matter in the brave new world of the Chancellor's revised policies.

But bad figures seem bound to aggravate the market's chronic sense of unease. Traders were prepared to give the Chancellor the benefit of some doubt, as he switched from monetary to exchange rate-targeting. The market now senses that the switch has yet again boxed the Chancellor in.

while dramatically raising the stakes in his bid to break out of the censure-implied in record real yields.

Traders fail to see how the Chancellor can break out of his interest rate nexus. The initial optimistic assumption appeared to be for continuing falls in United States rates, which in turn would allow British rates to decline in sympathy. Yet the Federal Reserve resolutely refuses to cut the discount rate, and indeed the agglomeration of recent data suggests that in covert fashion the US economy is actually expanding quite quickly. The jobless rate is down; stocks are low; consumer spending is buoyant; and monetary growth is strong. Inflation forecasts are starting to be revised upwards in the US. This points, perhaps, to a rising trend in future for US rates.

The point at issue is not whether this scenario is ultimately correct. The blunt truth is that the Chancellor dare not gamble on a more favourable scenario, and cut rates, in case he gets the trend wrong, and is then forced to push them back upwards.

The relative decline in industry's prospects is aggravated by the threat to Britain from falling oil prices. On one hand, oil revenues have already peaked. By the late years of the decade, the Chancellor must face a shortfall on current oil revenue flows of about £2 billion. But on the other hand, if oil prices fall to around \$20 a barrel, then the Chancellor will perhaps be forced to tighten his fiscal stance to offset the losses in revenue. Allied to the Chancellor's tight monetary stance, that tightens the screw on industry still further.

These adverse factors, in due course, ought to feed through to the stock market, the Chancellor's new found way of raising funds. Will deterioration in fundamentals enforce a downward correction in London equities, as seemed quite possible at one stage last week? To the pressure on British corporate earnings from high rates, an overvalued exchange rate, and the consequences of a possible fall in oil prices must be added the pressure on equity values from the privatisation programme. Effectively, this is crowding out on a grand scale. The British Gas issue plus the like a dog on the equity market throughout 1985.

A glance at trends in the relationship between conventional and index-linked gilts over the last 12 months suggests that overall the market has taken these possibilities on board, and in general is not impressed by the Chancellor's latest arithmetical exercise.

At the end of January this year, real yields were 3.36 per cent, with long yields just over 11 per cent, and inflation locking in at just under 5 per cent, the risk premium in the market was a touch over 3 per cent.

By the end of June, inflation had risen to an actual year-on-year level of 7 per cent. Yet nominal yields had fallen to 10.73 per cent. After adjusting for a slight rise in real yields, this meant that the risk premium for gilt holders had fallen to a tiny 0.18 per cent. In other words, the gilt market was absolutely convinced that inflation in the current cycle would peak at 7 per cent. Traders were prepared to buy the market, witness the fall in nominal yields, because they were convinced that the Chancellor would act decisively to reduce inflation. And they were right.

Measured against quite encouraging state of affairs, the current interplay of these variables is disturbing. Nominal yields are just under 10.5 per cent, but even allowing for the fall in inflation to 5.4 per cent, the risk premium is back up again to 1.36 per cent. Meanwhile, real yields have risen to a peak for the year of 3.70 per cent.

Potentially, the rise in real yields is dynamite. It means that the market is conscious of an imbalance in the supply-demand relationship of stocks, and implies, in turn, that gilt holders are not deceived by the fancy numbers in the asset sales programme. Broadly, the market envisages a far higher programme of stock sales than the authorities are suggesting in the Autumn Statement, an apprehension which has so far been quite justified by the Government's aggressive moves to sell securities.

Under such circumstances, the market is expecting that a risk premium of only 1.36 per cent provides adequate protection against the Chancellor's strategy. In other words, there must be a real possibility that nominal yields will continue to rise, perhaps to the 11 per cent mark, again, to bring all the variables in the equation back into line.

Bid fever could claim more giants

Spotting the next takeover candidate is a favourite City occupation which has recently assumed new purpose. For years, companies like Imperial Group, British Home Stores and Plessey have all been subject to takeover speculation - but now the bids are actually materializing.

Corporate match-making is no longer an idle entertainment for stock market gamblers, it is becoming an art. And when the £1 billion level has long been passed, a British company can be excluded from the list of bid targets.

While Lord Hanson's intervention in the Imperial saga has underlined the excitement in

the food and drinks industry, it is the retail sector which is still the marriage-brokers' favourite hunting ground - and the current tip for a takeover is Boots.

It has the high street property attractions that drew Burton to Debenhams, the scope for repositioning in the market that drew Sir Terence Conran to a retailing giant, and a standards is not expensive. A price tag of more than £2 billion, which Boots would command, is now nothing out of the ordinary for the ambitious corporate expansionist.

Boots would be a tempting target for a consortium bid such

as that once mooted by Elders IXL for Allied-Lyons. It is hard to think of a single company which might digest both the retail and drug-manufacturing side, of Boots, but a break-up would be relatively painless for a bidding partnership.

In the half-year to September, Boots lifted pretax profits by 6 per cent to £84.9 million, but the underlying improvement was more pronounced: excluding property profits and the previous year's exceptional payment from the Department of Health and Social Security, the increase was 17.6 per cent. Estimates for the full year are about £200 million, net of property profits.

On trading grounds alone, Mr Tim Kirkwood, of L. Messel, the stockbroker, rates the shares a buy at the level. The prospective price/earnings ratio of 14, on an actual 12x basis, puts the stock on a discount of about 25 per cent to the stores sector average.

But there are those who doubt whether Boots has the best retailing formula for its more than 1,000 shops. This Christmas promises to be a crucial time for the group which has long outgrown the chemist label it once boasted, but now runs the risk of trying to be all things to all customers.

In the last half year it succeeded in boosting retail

sales by 7 per cent but trading profits jumped by twice that level, helped by a margin-enhancing concentration on stock control.

Boots, under the relatively new chairmanship of Mr Richard Gunn, is trying gradually to carve itself a new high street image but it is a possibility of speeding up that process which enhances its takeover attraction.

Mr John Richards, a leading retail analyst with Wood Mackenzie, the broker, believes that Sir Terence Conran finds Boots a tantalising prospect. Whether the Monopolies and Mergers Commission would condone such a link is only a matter for speculation, but Sir Terence does not tire easily of reshaping the high street.

Even if he feels preoccupied, there are others who would find Boots very attractive. Mr Gerald Ronson was not attracted to British Home Stores, with its paucity of freehold, but Boots has bricks and mortar to lure this property-oriented stock market operator.

Another retailer which has undoubtedly caught the acute eye of Mr Ronson is Sears, in terms of outlet Britain's biggest shopkeeper.

Under the gentlemanly chairmanship of Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith, Sears has looked at many a possible acquisition but cowed away from the fight.

In today's market, Sears is simply not fast or aggressive enough and those who do not pounce are likely to be pounced upon.

For any American retailer contemplating the big leap into the United Kingdom, Sears would be an easy starting point.

Patience Wheatcroft

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalisation	Company	Price	Div	Yield	Gross Div	Net Div	P/E
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalisation	Company	Price	Div	Yield	Gross Div	Net Div	P/E
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5
£25.0m	Alm	25.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	2.5

APPOINTMENTS

New MD at Habitat Mothercare

Habitat Mothercare: Mr Kevin Jones has been made managing director.

British Screen Finance Consortium: Lord Barrett has been made chairman and Mr David Berriman a non-executive director.

KMG Thomson McLintock: Mr Peter Hogarth has become national director of business services.

Acorn Computer Group: Mr Sam Wanchop has been made director of finance and Mr Dennis O'Connor becomes director of sales and marketing.

The Charterhouse Group: Mr George Heron has become a director of Charterhouse Investment Management. Inthcape: Sir Peter Baxendell will become a non-executive director.



Kevin Jones of Habitat Mothercare

Yorkshire Chemicals: Mr John Walker becomes an executive director.

Lowes Howard-Spink: Mr Richard Ridley will become chief financial officer of Lowe Marshall Worldwide, from January 1.

A.P. Bank: Sir James Clemenson has joined the board. Turf Corporation: Mr H. Astley Whitall becomes deputy chairman. He will succeed Mr Charles Turf as chairman during the coming year.

Nationwide Building Society: Mr Brian Phillips has become a director.

Stevens Envopak Services: Mr Eric Scriven, chairman; Mr Tony Wilkinson, managing director; Mr Mark Day, Mr A. J. Ching and Mr V. G. Clark have joined the board.

Klenzner: Mr Keith Pletts becomes marketing director and Mr Tom Davies, becomes sales director.

Bogod-Peleph: Mr Leon Sterling and Mr Philip Medel have joined the board.

DPCE Holdings: Mr Alan Penny has been made managing director of DPCE Computer Services.

American Express Bank: Mr Robert Savage has been elected chief operating officer.

SRI International: Dr Ian Napier has been made director of management consulting. Mr John Kenney becomes director of the industrial management and logistics department.

British Alcan Wire: Mr G. K. Corbett becomes managing director. Mr Stuart Lockett becomes European sales director and Mr Barry Hastings becomes international sales director.

St James's Corporate Communications: Mr John Hall becomes vice-chairman. Mr Malcolm Wallis and Mr Don Kennedy have been made directors, and Mr Charles Bachrach and Mr Jim Jeffery become associate directors.

Leopold Joseph Holdings: Mr Peter Rees MP, joins the board as joint deputy chairman.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **CASTINGS**: for the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 6,148 (4,621), while the pretax profit was 505 (419). Earnings per share were 2.95p (3.41p on smaller capital). An interim dividend of 0.8p (0.66p, adjusted) is being paid.

● **GOLDEN HYDROMAN: FOR THE HALF-YEAR TO SEPT 30**, with figures in £000, turnover was 2,511 (1,973), while the pretax profit was 221 (157). Earnings per share were 3.44p (2.71p). An interim dividend of 0.97p (0.97p) is being paid.

● **LYONS IRISH HOLDINGS**: For the 28 weeks to Sept 14, with figures in Irish £000, turnover was 20,455 (17,971), while the pretax profit was 1,535 (1,360). Earnings per share were 8.8p (7.5p). An interim dividend of 2.5p (1.3p) is being paid to reduce the disparity between payments.

● **EQUITY CONSORT INVESTMENT TRUSTS**: For the half-year to Oct 31, with figures in £000, pretax revenue was 539 (491). An interim dividend of 3.5p (3.5p) is being paid on Jan 17.

● **BOOSEY & HAWKES**: For the half-year to June 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 18,950 (18,800), while the pretax loss was 1,391 (loss, 1,360).

● **EUSTON CENTRE PROPERTIES**: For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, the pretax profit was 3,991 (3,109).

More company news, page 23

SHARE CARE

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY NEEDS YOUR HELP

► This is your chance to help NOW. For every transaction undertaken by HARVARD SECURITIES PLC until 7th March 1986 £1 will be donated to The Spastics Society. Usual commission on agency trade. NO SURCHARGES. Minimum transaction £200.

PHONE 01 928 4003/928 8691



Member of the British Institute of Dealers in Securities (BIDS)

PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Just a reminder that you can operate a Midland Personal Current Account FREE if you keep it in credit. For personal Current Account customers who do not stay in credit, the following transaction charges will apply from 9 December 1985:-

- AutoBanking withdrawals and Direct Debits 25p each
- Cheques and Standing Orders 28p each
- Maintenance charge £2.50 per qtr.

Midland Bank

For details please contact any branch or write to: Midland Bank plc, Marketing Dept, P.O. Box 2, Sheffield S1 3GG.

Chetwynd Streets plc

(Registered in England No. 912624 under the Companies Act 1948)

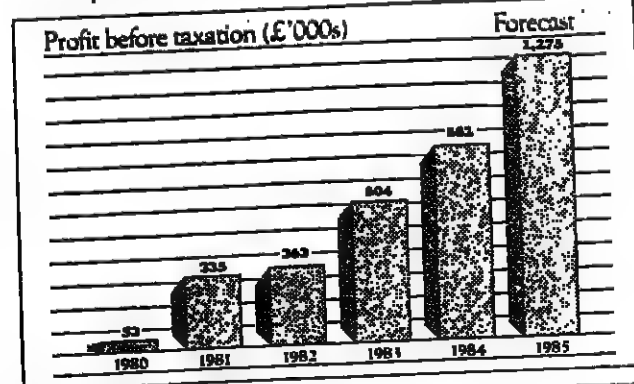
Offer for Sale by **Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited** of 2,394,375 Ordinary shares of 5p each at 120p per share payable in full on application.

The Company

Chetwynd Streets plc is the holding company of a group of agencies and consultancies operating principally in consumer advertising (Chetwynd Haddons), financial advertising and public relations and investor relations (Streets Financial and Hales Turner), business-to-business advertising (Streets Advertising) and management services (Chetwynd Streets Management Selection).

There are four principal foundations to the Group's current success and future growth:

- the range of services offered;
- the breadth of the client list;
- the depth of its professional skills and experience; and
- the growth potential of the markets in which the Group operates.



Profit Forecast

The Directors forecast that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the profit before taxation of the Group for the year ending 31st December, 1985 will be not less than £1,275 million (1984: £0,882 million).

Offer for Sale Statistics

Offer for Sale price	120p
Ordinary shares in issue following the Offer for Sale	10,594,282
Market capitalisation at the Offer for Sale price	£12.7 million
Prospective earnings per share - after estimated 47 per cent. tax charge	7.3p
Prospective price earnings ratio	16.4 times
Net cash proceeds for the Company of the Offer for Sale	£1.0 million
Prospective gross dividend yield	2.5 per cent.
Prospective dividend cover	3.5 times

The Application List for the Ordinary shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Thursday, 12th December, 1985 and may be closed at anytime thereafter. Copies of the Listing Particulars (on the basis of which alone applications will be made) will be available from:

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, New Issue Department, 21 Austin Friars, London EC2N 2HB
de Zoete & Bevan, 25 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7EE
Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, PO Box No. 1000, 61 Moorgate, London EC2R 6BL
Chetwynd Streets plc, 11 Gough Square, London EC4A 3DE

THE FULL LISTING PARTICULARS, INCLUDING AN APPLICATION FORM, ARE ADVERTISED IN THE FINANCIAL TIMES AND DAILY TELEGRAPH TODAY.

Business Sectors and Services

Chetwynd Streets	
Consumer	
Consumer advertising	Chetwynd Haddons
Direct Mail	Chetwynd Haddons
Design, finished art and promotional material	Creative Link
Financial	
Financial and corporate advertising	Streets Financial
Financial and corporate design	Streets Financial
Financial and corporate public relations	Streets Financial
Investor relations	Hales Turner
Business-to-Business	
Business-to-business advertising	Streets Advertising
Job recruitment advertising	Streets Advertising
Press information	Timms Press
Business gift marketing	Stanley & Chance
Management Services	
Management selection	Chetwynd Streets
Management consultancy	Management Selection

The breadth of its client list and the range of services offered distinguish Chetwynd Streets from competing companies which have recently offered their shares to the public. Chetwynd Streets works for more than 600 clients and, together, its businesses offer virtually all the services collectively provided by its various competitors.

Prospects

The Directors believe that the Group is strongly positioned to benefit from the overall growth which is projected in the market sectors in which it has been long established. The breadth of the Group's client base and the range of its services make it less vulnerable to any temporary setbacks which may occur in any particular sector.

In addition the establishment of new services such as management selection, management consultancy and investor relations has given the Group an interest in sectors with potential for further growth.

There are exciting opportunities to expand the Group's business into further related fields through acquisition or by start-up, both in the UK and overseas, although no such acquisition is currently under negotiation.

Chetwynd Streets' position within growth markets, combined with its unusually broad based characteristics, leads the Directors to believe that the Group is well placed to maintain significant growth in the foreseeable future.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

Firms in deals on Star Wars

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

The first lucrative contracts to be awarded to Britain by the United States on the Strategic Defence Initiative, popularly known as Star Wars, are likely to be signed within the next few weeks.

Secret negotiations involving British companies, institutions and academics have been spurred by the agreement last Friday between Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, his American opposite.

The agreement means Britain is the first of the United States' allies to encourage active participation in Star Wars.

The Ministry of Defence is shortly to open an SDI participation office in London, which will channel applications and inquiries to Washington.

One of the first Anglo-American contracts to be signed is likely to involve researchers at Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh, led by Professor Desmond Smith.

Professor Smith is the acknowledged world leader in research into high-speed optical computers which use light beams instead of electrical impulses.

The development of an optical computer is one of the items essential to the success of Star Wars. Light beams are less vulnerable than electronic equipment to deliberate jamming or accidental interference.

Professor Smith and his team have been supported in 10 years of research by the Ministry of Defence, the Science and Engineering Research Council, and the European Commission. The optical computer work falls into one of 18 research areas in which the United States recognizes British expertise.

British companies which are likely to show increased interest in contracts under the agreement include British Aerospace, Ferranti, Marconi and Plessey. Mr Weinberger spoke in London of "very substantial awards" in the offing for successful contract bidders.

Leading article, page 17

IRA's gun and bomb onslaught



A soldier guarding the front gate of the Ballygawley station yesterday, and the wreckage of the station seen through the gate.

The East Tyrone brigade of the Provisional IRA admitted the attack at Ballygawley which made 1985 the worst year for police fatalities since 1976, when 23 officers died.

The dead men were Constable George Gilliland, aged 34, married with three children, from Fivemiletown, who had been in the force since 1971, and full-time Reserve Constable William Clements, aged 52, married with five children aged between 13 and 23, from Ballygawley, who had seven years service.

They were shot dead at point blank range as Mr Clements unlocked the gate of the station, which is only open for "limited hours", for his colleague.

Gunmen stepped from the shadows, and after shooting them, raked the station with gunfire as other terrorists planted a bomb in its doorway.

Within three minutes the bomb exploded, causing extensive damage to the station and slightly injuring three other officers who escaped through a rear exit.

The force of the blast also damaged electricity and telephone cables in the village.

Mr Nicholas Scott, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Northern Ireland Office, described the attack as cowardly and brutal, adding that the Governments of the UK and the Republic were determined to bring to justice and remove from society the terrorists and the men who manipulated and spoke for them.

Hours after the attack five people were arrested in West Belfast when a command wire was discovered at the back of houses near Springfield Road, joint police and army barracks. In a house nearby the security forces discovered a 20lb bomb and bomb-making equipment.

Army bomb disposal experts defused an 800lb bomb aimed at security forces in Belfast, seized a large quantity of explosives in Co Tyrone and arrested 12 people in Newry. Do Down, after uncovering a significant arms haul.

After the explosion damaging the police stations the Provisional IRA said that contractors undertaking work of supplying materials to the security forces would be targets. Three main firms have quit work on RUC sites with the loss of 300 jobs and work on the new Maghaberry prison's security system has also stopped.

Against that background and continuing loyalist opposition, this week sees the start of the full implementation of the Anglo-Irish agreement signalling the determination of both governments to press ahead. In spite of a march by 5,000 loyalists in Coleraine on Saturday in opposition to the deal, Mr Peter Barry, the Irish

Zaire holds 40 Cubans after plane emergency

Kinshasa (Reuters) - Zaire is holding 40 Cuban soldiers whose Soviet Antonov plane made an emergency landing during a flight between Luena in Angola to the small Angolan enclave of Cabinda.

The plane landed last Sunday at Kinshasa, about 180 miles south-east of Kinshasa. The soldiers spent the night on board before being taken to a military camp. It is alleged that the plane was carrying 40 Cubans, together with three Angolans and a Cameroonian, burned the plane and tried to hide their documents.

The heavily-armed soldiers, captured by Zairean guerrillas, were presented on state television on Saturday night. But official sources said Zaire did not want to dramatise the incident or inflame relations with Angola.

The two countries signed six co-operation accords, including one on defence and security along their 1,250 mile border.

MPs face battle for 2 years on Channel link

Continued from page 1

Thatcher who has always been attracted by the idea of motorists being able to drive into France.

In addition a MORI opinion poll commissioned by Channel Expressway and published at the weekend, showed 47 per cent of people supporting a link would prefer to drive through a tunnel. The company also said yesterday that of people interviewed by the survey in Kent, and who favoured a link, 42 per cent wanted a drive-through road and rail tunnel and 28 per cent a train tunnel.

The British and French Governments are not expected to make a decision until next month. Officials from both countries are continuing to assess schemes before the announcement is made by Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand. If the go ahead is given a treaty will be signed in February.

The Government is expected to ensure tunnel operators do not operate "predatory" pricing policies, putting ferry firms out of business.

Letter from a flight deck All aboard, on trail of Halley's Comet

At 35,000 feet above the Irish Sea, Captain Chris Wren banked British Airways flight 9289 ten degrees to the right and back along the cabin Mrs May Rigby peered through the window of seat 14E, adjusted her spectacles and recorded a rare achievement. For the second time in her life she saw Halley's Comet darting across the night sky.

The last time Mrs Rigby witnessed the event she was aged nine and on her way home from choir practice at Sunday school in a Lancashire village. The year was 1910. This time, now aged 84, she had paid £30 for a seat aboard the first of a series of chase-the-comet flights specially organized by British Airways.

Originally it had been planned to stage just four flights of BA's 117s from Manchester, each carrying 99 passengers. But the demand from around the world so exceeded expectations that another 16 flights, carrying in all about 2,000 comet-watchers, had to be laid on.

When they finally could not fit any more flights into the viewing period that runs until next month, there were still 400 people trying for seats and the idea had been adopted at Heathrow and Birmingham airports.

Bookings have come from the United States, including a party of 16 from Houston, Texas, and France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Canada. It is another example of the remarkable marketing industry that has sprung up around the appearance of Halley's Comet that has generated millions of pounds in the sales of souvenirs and memorabilia.

Sue McTurk, one of the British Airways organizers, said as the first flight on Saturday was about to take off: "We were absolutely flabbergasted by the response we had. We never anticipated there would be such a demand."

A clutch of experts were on hand to explain everything there was to know about Halley's Comet to an enthusiastic audience that ranged from young children to their parents' arms to pensioners. Heather Couper, president of the British Astronomical Association, tried to explain the attraction of the comet.

"Everyone has gone bananas about Halley's Comet, especially in America. It's a once-in-a-lifetime experience. It also gives people a link with the traditions of the past and a hope for the future."

The flights, which will go on into the new year, will take place on moonless nights in an effort to aid observation of the comet, streaking through the heavens at a speed of 100,000mph and some 60 million miles from Earth.

But in spite of the best efforts of Captain Wren and an impromptu lesson in astronomy over the public address system by Mr Nigel Henbest, editor of the British Astronomical Association's journal, the first flight was not a total success for all on board. For anyone who expected to see a brilliant brightly-tailed comet flashing across the sky there was disappointment. Even for the experts, who knew just where to look, the comet was a hazy blur, south-west of the square of Pegasus star formation, not at all easy to see.

I for one failed to get as much as a glimpse, even though travelling on a spare crew seat on the flight deck.

Several television and radio crews, some from abroad, reporters and photographers were all on board anxious to record the reactions of comet-seekers and may not have helped concentration.

However, for Mrs Rigby it was a rare excitement. "The first time I saw the comet I was nine years old, standing on the back steps of my father's pub. I didn't know what it was until he explained and my father told me 'May, you are seeing something that you may never see again in your lifetime'. I must admit I never thought I would."

And for those disappointed at failing to get a glimpse of the comet, on only its fourth appearance since first being identified by Edmond Halley in 1682, there was the compensation of an outstanding aerial view of a more earthly light show, the Golden Mile at Blackpool.

Peter Davenport

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Princess of Wales visits Harrogate House, Sandon, Cheshire, Essex, 10.30; later she attends the Celebrated Company Luncheon in aid of the Family Welfare Association at Fiddlers' Hall, London Bridge, EC4, 1.30.

New exhibitions
Cadbury's National Exhibition of Children's Art, the Herbert Art Gallery, Jordan Well, Bayley Lane, Coventry, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Jan 11, 1986).

Sussex Landscapes and portraits by Frances Francis and Karen Simmons the Civic Centre Museum and Art Gallery, Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 5, closed Sun (ends Dec 17).

The Life and Works of Edwin Long, Russell-Cotes Art Gallery and Museum, East Cliff, Bournemouth Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30, closed Sun (ends Jan 4).

Alastair Hall exhibition of rare Persian Kilims, rugs and jewelry, Long Common Barn, Long Common, Sharnley Green, nr. Gillingham, Surrey, Mon to Sun 10 to 7 (ends Dec 15).

Music
Concert by Chetham's Classical Orchestra, Long Millgate Hall, Chetham's, Long Millgate, Manchester, 7.30.

Concert by the Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Grosvenor Suite, Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham, 7.30.

Christmas Carols, Parish Church, Leeds, 7.30.

Back organ recital by Norman Finlay, St George's Church, High Street, Belfast, 8.00 pm.

Exhibitions in progress
Painting and drawings by Tim Burns and Ceramics by Andrew

Rowley, Allen Galleries, Church Street, Alton, Tynes to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon (ends Dec 14, 1985).

Safety hotline

Which? magazine wants to know of products the public regard as dangerous. From February 3 to 14th 1986, the magazine will be running a Safety Hotline (0900 60000) so you can ring up on a special telephone number and tell the magazine about any product you know about that you think may be unsafe.

Holiday trains

Western Region of British Rail is running 146 additional train services during the Christmas and New Year period. The services will be run between London and South Wales, and between London and the Midlands and the North via Birmingham.

From 23 Dec extra trains will run from Paddington to Penzance at 11.47, to Plymouth at 12.47, to Exeter at 13.47, to Bristol at 14.47, to Cardiff at 15.47, to Swansea at 16.47, to Newport at 17.47, to Cardiff at 18.47, to Swansea at 19.47, to Newport at 20.47, to Cardiff at 21.47, to Swansea at 22.47, to Newport at 23.47, to Cardiff at 24.47, to Swansea at 25.47, to Newport at 26.47, to Cardiff at 27.47, to Swansea at 28.47, to Newport at 29.47, to Cardiff at 30.47, to Swansea at 31.47, to Newport at 32.47, to Cardiff at 33.47, to Swansea at 34.47, to Newport at 35.47, to Cardiff at 36.47, to Swansea at 37.47, to Newport at 38.47, to Cardiff at 39.47, to Swansea at 40.47, to Newport at 41.47, to Cardiff at 42.47, to Swansea at 43.47, to Newport at 44.47, to Cardiff at 45.47, to Swansea at 46.47, to Newport at 47.47, to Cardiff at 48.47, to Swansea at 49.47, to Newport at 50.47, to Cardiff at 51.47, to Swansea at 52.47, to Newport at 53.47, to Cardiff at 54.47, to Swansea at 55.47, to Newport at 56.47, to Cardiff at 57.47, to Swansea at 58.47, to Newport at 59.47, to Cardiff at 60.47, to Swansea at 61.47, to Newport at 62.47, to Cardiff at 63.47, to Swansea at 64.47, to Newport at 65.47, to Cardiff at 66.47, to Swansea at 67.47, to Newport at 68.47, to Cardiff at 69.47, to Swansea at 70.47, to Newport at 71.47, to Cardiff at 72.47, to Swansea at 73.47, to Newport at 74.47, to Cardiff at 75.47, to Swansea at 76.47, to Newport at 77.47, to Cardiff at 78.47, to Swansea at 79.47, to Newport at 80.47, to Cardiff at 81.47, to Swansea at 82.47, to Newport at 83.47, to Cardiff at 84.47, to Swansea at 85.47, to Newport at 86.47, to Cardiff at 87.47, to Swansea at 88.47, to Newport at 89.47, to Cardiff at 90.47, to Swansea at 91.47, to Newport at 92.47, to Cardiff at 93.47, to Swansea at 94.47, to Newport at 95.47, to Cardiff at 96.47, to Swansea at 97.47, to Newport at 98.47, to Cardiff at 99.47, to Swansea at 100.47, to Newport at 101.47, to Cardiff at 102.47, to Swansea at 103.47, to Newport at 104.47, to Cardiff at 105.47, to Swansea at 106.47, to Newport at 107.47, to Cardiff at 108.47, to Swansea at 109.47, to Newport at 110.47, to Cardiff at 111.47, to Swansea at 112.47, to Newport at 113.47, to Cardiff at 114.47, to Swansea at 115.47, to Newport at 116.47, to Cardiff at 117.47, to Swansea at 118.47, to Newport at 119.47, to Cardiff at 120.47, to Swansea at 121.47, to Newport at 122.47, to Cardiff at 123.47, to Swansea at 124.47, to Newport at 125.47, to Cardiff at 126.47, to Swansea at 127.47, to Newport at 128.47, to Cardiff at 129.47, to Swansea at 130.47, to Newport at 131.47, to Cardiff at 132.47, to Swansea at 133.47, to Newport at 134.47, to Cardiff at 135.47, to Swansea at 136.47, to Newport at 137.47, to Cardiff at 138.47, to Swansea at 139.47, to Newport at 140.47, to Cardiff at 141.47, to Swansea at 142.47, to Newport at 143.47, to Cardiff at 144.47, to Swansea at 145.47, to Newport at 146.47, to Cardiff at 147.47, to Swansea at 148.47, to Newport at 149.47, to Cardiff at 150.47, to Swansea at 151.47, to Newport at 152.47, to Cardiff at 153.47, to Swansea at 154.47, to Newport at 155.47, to Cardiff at 156.47, to Swansea at 157.47, to Newport at 158.47, to Cardiff at 159.47, to Swansea at 160.47, to Newport at 161.47, to Cardiff at 162.47, to Swansea at 163.47, to Newport at 164.47, to Cardiff at 165.47, to Swansea at 166.47, to Newport at 167.47, to Cardiff at 168.47, to Swansea at 169.47, to Newport at 170.47, to Cardiff at 171.47, to Swansea at 172.47, to Newport at 173.47, to Cardiff at 174.47, to Swansea at 175.47, to Newport at 176.47, to Cardiff at 177.47, to Swansea at 178.47, to Newport at 179.47, to Cardiff at 180.47, to Swansea at 181.47, to Newport at 182.47, to Cardiff at 183.47, to Swansea at 184.47, to Newport at 185.47, to Cardiff at 186.47, to Swansea at 187.47, to Newport at 188.47, to Cardiff at 189.47, to Swansea at 190.47, to Newport at 191.47, to Cardiff at 192.47, to Swansea at 193.47, to Newport at 194.47, to Cardiff at 195.47, to Swansea at 196.47, to Newport at 197.47, to Cardiff at 198.47, to Swansea at 199.47, to Newport at 200.47, to Cardiff at 201.47, to Swansea at 202.47, to Newport at 203.47, to Cardiff at 204.47, to Swansea at 205.47, to Newport at 206.47, to Cardiff at 207.47, to Swansea at 208.47, to Newport at 209.47, to Cardiff at 210.47, to Swansea at 211.47, to Newport at 212.47, to Cardiff at 213.47, to Swansea at 214.47, to Newport at 215.47, to Cardiff at 216.47, to Swansea at 217.47, to Newport at 218.47, to Cardiff at 219.47, to Swansea at 220.47, to Newport at 221.47, to Cardiff at 222.47, to Swansea at 223.47, to Newport at 224.47, to Cardiff at 225.47, to Swansea at 226.47, to Newport at 227.47, to Cardiff at 228.47, to Swansea at 229.47, to Newport at 230.47, to Cardiff at 231.47, to Swansea at 232.47, to Newport at 233.47, to Cardiff at 234.47, to Swansea at 235.47, to Newport at 236.47, to Cardiff at 237.47, to Swansea at 238.47, to Newport at 239.47, to Cardiff at 240.47, to Swansea at 241.47, to Newport at 242.47, to Cardiff at 243.47, to Swansea at 244.47, to Newport at 245.47, to Cardiff at 246.47, to Swansea at 247.47, to Newport at 248.47, to Cardiff at 249.47, to Swansea at 250.47, to Newport at 251.47, to Cardiff at 252.47, to Swansea at 253.47, to Newport at 254.47, to Cardiff at 255.47, to Swansea at 256.47, to Newport at 257.47, to Cardiff at 258.47, to Swansea at 259.47, to Newport at 260.47, to Cardiff at 261.47, to Swansea at 262.47, to Newport at 263.47, to Cardiff at 264.47, to Swansea at 265.47, to Newport at 266.47, to Cardiff at 267.47, to Swansea at 268.47, to Newport at 269.47, to Cardiff at 270.47, to Swansea at 271.47, to Newport at 272.47, to Cardiff at 273.47, to Swansea at 274.47, to Newport at 275.47, to Cardiff at 276.47, to Swansea at 277.47, to Newport at 278.47, to Cardiff at 279.47, to Swansea at 280.47, to Newport at 281.47, to Cardiff at 282.47, to Swansea at 283.47, to Newport at 284.47, to Cardiff at 285.47, to Swansea at 286.47, to Newport at 287.47, to Cardiff at 288.47, to Swansea at 289.47, to Newport at 290.47, to Cardiff at 291.47, to Swansea at 292.47, to Newport at 293.47, to Cardiff at 294.47, to Swansea at 295.47, to Newport at 296.47, to Cardiff at 297.47, to Swansea at 298.47, to Newport at 299.47, to Cardiff at 300.47, to Swansea at 301.47, to Newport at 302.47, to Cardiff at 303.47, to Swansea at 304.47, to Newport at 305.47, to Cardiff at 306.47, to Swansea at 307.47, to Newport at 308.47, to Cardiff at 309.47, to Swansea at 310.47, to Newport at 311.47, to Cardiff at 312.47, to Swansea at 313.47, to Newport at 314.47, to Cardiff at 315.47, to Swansea at 316.47, to Newport at 317.47, to Cardiff at 318.47, to Swansea at 319.47, to Newport at 320.47, to Cardiff at 321.47, to Swansea at 322.47, to Newport at 323.47, to Cardiff at 324.47, to Swansea at 325.47, to Newport at 326.47, to Cardiff at 327.47, to Swansea at 328.47, to Newport at 329.47, to Cardiff at 330.47, to Swansea at 331.47, to Newport at 332.47, to Cardiff at 333.47, to Swansea at 334.47, to Newport at 335.47, to Cardiff at 336.47, to Swansea at 337.47, to Newport at 338.47, to Cardiff at 339.47, to Swansea at 340.47, to Newport at 341.47, to Cardiff at 342.47, to Swansea at 343.47, to Newport at 344.47, to Cardiff at 345.47, to Swansea at 346.47, to Newport at 347.47, to Cardiff at 348.47, to Swansea at 349.47, to Newport at 350.47, to Cardiff at 351.47, to Swansea at 352.47, to Newport at 353.47, to Cardiff at 354.47, to Swansea at 355.47, to Newport at 356.47, to Cardiff at 357.47, to Swansea at 358.47, to Newport at 359.47, to Cardiff at 360.47, to Swansea at 361.47, to Newport at 362.47, to Cardiff at 363.47, to Swansea at 364.47, to Newport at 365.47, to Cardiff at 366.47, to Swansea at 367.47, to Newport at 368.47, to Cardiff at 369.47, to Swansea at 370.47, to Newport at 371.47, to Cardiff at 372.47, to Swansea at 373.47, to Newport at 374.47, to Cardiff at 375.47, to Swansea at 376.47, to Newport at 377.47, to Cardiff at 378.47, to Swansea at 379.47, to Newport at 380.47, to Cardiff at 381.47, to Swansea at 382.47, to Newport at 383.47, to Cardiff at 384.47, to Swansea at 385.47, to Newport at 386.47, to Cardiff at 387.47, to Swansea at 388.47, to Newport at 389.47, to Cardiff at 390.47, to Swansea at 391.47, to Newport at 392.47, to Cardiff at 393.47, to Swansea at 394.47, to Newport at 395.47, to Cardiff at 396.47, to Swansea at 397.47, to Newport at 398.47, to Cardiff at 399.47, to Swansea at 400.47, to Newport at 401.47, to Cardiff at 402.47, to Swansea at 403.47, to Newport at 404.47, to Cardiff at 405.47, to Swansea at 406.47, to Newport at 407.47, to Cardiff at 408.47, to Swansea at 409.47, to Newport at 410.47, to Cardiff at 411.47, to Swansea at 412.47, to Newport at 413.47, to Cardiff at 414.47, to Swansea at 415.47, to Newport at 416.47, to Cardiff at 417.47, to Swansea at 418.47, to Newport at 419.47, to Cardiff at 420.47, to Swansea at 421.47, to Newport at 422.47, to Cardiff at 423.47, to Swansea at 424.47, to Newport at 425.47, to Cardiff at 426.47, to Swansea at 427.47, to Newport at 428.47, to Cardiff at 429.47, to Swansea at 430.47, to Newport at 431.47, to Cardiff at 432.47, to Swansea at 433.47, to Newport at 434.47, to Cardiff at 435.47, to Swansea at 436.47, to Newport at 437.47, to Cardiff at 438.47, to Swansea at 439.47, to Newport at 440.47, to Cardiff at 441.47, to Swansea at 442.47, to Newport at 443.47, to Cardiff at 444.47, to Swansea at 445.47, to Newport at 446.47, to Cardiff at 447.47, to Swansea at 448.47, to Newport at 449.47, to Cardiff at 450.47, to Swansea at 451.47, to Newport at 452.47, to Cardiff at 453.47, to Swansea at 454.47, to Newport at 455.47, to Cardiff at 456.47, to Swansea at 457.47, to Newport at 458.47, to Cardiff at 459.47, to Swansea at 460.47, to Newport at 461.47, to Cardiff at 462.47, to Swansea at 463.47, to Newport at 464.47, to Cardiff at 465.47, to Swansea at 466.47, to Newport at 467.47, to Cardiff at 468.47, to Swansea at 469.47, to Newport at 470.47, to Cardiff at 471.47, to Swansea at 472.47, to Newport at 473.47, to Cardiff at 474.47, to Swansea at 475.47, to Newport at 476.47, to Cardiff at 477.47, to Swansea at 478.47, to Newport at 479.47, to Cardiff at 480.47, to Swansea at 481.47, to Newport at 482.47, to Cardiff at 483.47, to Swansea at 484.47, to Newport at 485.47, to Cardiff at 486.47, to Swansea at 487.47, to Newport at 488.47, to Cardiff at 489.47, to Swansea at 490.47, to Newport at 491.47, to Cardiff at 492.47, to Swansea at 493.47, to Newport at 494.47, to Cardiff at 495.47, to Swansea at 496.47, to Newport at 497.47, to Cardiff at 498.47, to Swansea at 499.47, to Newport at 500.47, to Cardiff at 501.47, to Swansea at 502.47, to Newport at 503.47, to Cardiff at 504.47, to Swansea at 505.47, to Newport at 506.47, to Cardiff at 507.47, to Swansea at 508.47, to Newport at 509.47, to Cardiff at 510.47, to Swansea at 511.47, to Newport at 512.47, to Cardiff at 513.47, to Swansea at 514.47, to Newport at 515.47, to Cardiff at 516.47, to Swansea at 517.47, to Newport at 518.47, to Cardiff at 519.47, to Swansea at 520.47, to Newport at 521.47, to Cardiff at 522.47, to Swansea at 523.47, to Newport at 524.47, to Cardiff at 525.47, to Swansea at 526.47, to Newport at 527.47, to Cardiff at 528.47, to Swansea at 529.47, to Newport at 530.47, to Cardiff at 531.47, to Swansea at 532.47, to Newport at 533.47, to Cardiff at 534.47, to Swansea at 535.47, to Newport at 536.47, to Cardiff at 537.47, to Swansea at 538.47, to Newport at 539.47, to Cardiff at 540.47, to Swansea at 541.47, to Newport at 542.47, to Cardiff at 543.47, to Swansea at 544.47, to Newport at 545.47, to Cardiff at 546.47, to Swansea at 547.47, to Newport at 548.47, to Cardiff at 549.47, to Swansea at 550.47, to Newport at 551.47, to Cardiff at 552.47, to Swansea at 553.47, to Newport at 554.47, to Cardiff at 555.47, to Swansea at 556.47, to Newport at 557.47, to Cardiff at 558.47, to Swansea at 559.47, to Newport at 560.47, to Cardiff at 561.47, to Swansea at 562.47, to Newport at 563.47, to Cardiff at 564.47, to Swansea at 565.47, to Newport at 566.47, to Cardiff at 567.47, to Swansea at 568.47, to Newport at 569.47, to Cardiff at 570.47, to Swansea at 571.47, to Newport at 572.47, to Cardiff at 573.47, to Swansea at 574.47, to Newport at 575.47, to Cardiff at 576.47, to Swansea at 577.47, to Newport at 578.47, to Cardiff at 579.47, to Swansea at 580.47, to Newport at 581.47, to Cardiff at 582.47, to Swansea at 583.47, to Newport at 584.47, to Cardiff at 585.47, to Swansea at 586.47, to Newport at 587.47, to Cardiff at 588.47, to Swansea at 589.47, to Newport at 590.47, to Cardiff at 591.47, to Swansea at 592.47, to Newport at 593.47, to Cardiff at 594.47, to Swansea at 595.47, to Newport at 596.47, to Cardiff at 597.47, to Swansea at 598.47, to Newport at 599.47, to Cardiff at 600.47, to Swansea at 601.47, to Newport at 602.47, to Cardiff at 603.47, to Swansea at 604.47, to Newport at 605.47, to Cardiff at 606.47, to Swansea at 607.47, to Newport at 608.47, to Cardiff at 609.47, to Swansea at 610.47, to Newport at 611.47, to Cardiff at 612.47, to Swansea at 613.47, to Newport at 614.47, to Cardiff at 615.47, to Swansea at 616.47, to Newport at 617.47, to Cardiff at 618.47, to Swansea at 619.47, to Newport at 620.47, to Cardiff at 621.47, to Swansea at 622.47, to Newport at 623.47, to Cardiff at 624.47, to Swansea at 625.47, to Newport at 626.47, to Cardiff at 627.47, to Swansea at 628.47, to Newport at 629.47, to Cardiff at 630.47, to Swansea at 631.47, to Newport at 632.47, to Cardiff at 633.47, to Swansea at 634.47, to Newport at 635.47, to Cardiff at 636.47, to Swansea at 637.47, to Newport at 638.47, to Cardiff at 639.47, to Swansea at 640.47, to Newport at 641.47, to Cardiff at 642.47, to Swansea at 643.47, to Newport at 644.47, to Cardiff at 645.47, to Swansea at 646.47, to Newport at 647.47, to Cardiff at 648.47, to Swansea at 649.47, to Newport at 650.47, to Cardiff at 651.47, to Swansea at 652.47, to Newport at 653.47, to Cardiff at 654.47, to Swansea at 655.47, to Newport at 656.47, to Cardiff at 657.47, to Swansea at 658.47, to Newport at 659.47, to Cardiff at 660.47, to Swansea at 661.47, to Newport at 662.47, to Cardiff at 663.47, to Swansea at 664.47, to Newport at 665.47, to Cardiff at 666.47, to Swansea at 667.47, to Newport at 668.47, to Cardiff at 669.47, to Swansea at 670.47, to Newport at 671.47, to Cardiff at 672.47, to Swansea at 673.47, to Newport at 674.47, to Cardiff at 675.47, to Swansea at 676.47, to Newport at 677.47, to Cardiff at 678.47, to Swansea at 679.47, to Newport at 680.47, to Cardiff at 681.47, to Swansea at 682.47, to Newport at 683.47, to Cardiff at 684.47, to Swansea at 685.47, to Newport at 686.47, to Cardiff at 687.47, to Swansea at 688.47, to Newport at 689.47, to Cardiff at 690.47, to Swansea at 691.47, to Newport at 692.47, to Cardiff at 693.47, to Swansea at 694.47, to Newport at 695.47, to Cardiff at 696.47, to Swansea at 697.47, to Newport at 698.47, to Cardiff at 699.47, to Swansea at 700.47, to Newport at 701.47, to Cardiff at 702.47, to Swansea at 703.47, to Newport at 704.47, to Cardiff at 705.47, to Swansea at 706.47, to Newport at 707.47, to Cardiff at 708.47, to Swansea at 709.47, to Newport at 710.47, to Cardiff at 711.47, to Swansea at 712.47, to Newport at 713.47, to Cardiff at 714.47, to Swansea at 715.47, to Newport at 716.47, to Cardiff at 717.47, to Swansea at 718.47, to Newport at 719.47, to Cardiff at 720.47, to Swansea at 721.47, to Newport at 722.47, to Cardiff at 723.47, to Swansea at 724.47, to Newport at 725.47, to Cardiff at 726.47, to Swansea at 727.47, to Newport at 728.47, to Cardiff at 729.47, to Swansea at 730.47, to Newport at 731.47, to Cardiff at 732.47, to Swansea at 733.47, to Newport at 734.47, to Cardiff at 735.47, to Swansea at 736.47, to Newport at 737.47, to Cardiff at 738.47, to Swansea at 739.47, to Newport at 740.47, to Cardiff at 741.47, to Swansea at 742.47, to Newport at 743.47, to Cardiff at 744.47, to Swansea at 745.47, to Newport at 746.47, to Cardiff at 747.47, to Swansea at 748.47, to Newport at 749.47, to Cardiff at 750.47, to Swansea at 751.47, to Newport at 752.47, to Cardiff at 753.47, to Swansea at 754.47, to Newport at 755.47, to Cardiff at 756.47, to Swansea at 757.47, to Newport at 758.47, to Cardiff at 759.47, to Swansea at 760.47, to Newport at 761.47, to Cardiff at 762.47, to Swansea at 763.47, to Newport at 764.47, to Cardiff at 765.47, to Swansea at 766.47, to Newport at 767.47, to Cardiff at 768.47, to Swansea at 769.47, to Newport at 770.47, to Cardiff at 771.47, to Swansea at 772.47, to Newport at 773.47, to Cardiff at 774.47, to Swansea at 775.47, to Newport at 776.47, to Cardiff at 777.47, to Swansea at 778.47, to Newport at 779.47, to Cardiff at 780.47, to Swansea at 781.47, to Newport at 782.47, to Cardiff at 783.47, to Swansea at 784.47, to Newport at 785.47, to Cardiff at 786.47, to Swansea at 787.47, to Newport at 788.47, to Cardiff at 789.47, to Swansea at 790.47, to Newport at 791.47, to Cardiff at 792.47, to Swansea at 793.47, to Newport at 794.47, to Cardiff at 795.47, to Swansea at 796.47, to Newport at 797.47, to Cardiff at 798.47, to Swansea at 799.47, to Newport at 800.47, to Cardiff at 801.47, to Swansea at 802.47, to Newport at